The Columbian.

OLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH, and COLUMBIAN, Consolidated.]

Issued Weekly, every Friday Morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., Pa.

AT TWO DOLLARS per year. To subscribers out of the county the terms are strictly in advance.

☞No paper discontinued except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers he county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on short notice, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

J. E. ELWELL, J. E. BITTENBENDER, } Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1884.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XVIII, NO 48
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLVIII, NO 40

RATES OF ADVERTISING

	1M	2M	3M	6M	1Y
One inch.....	$2 00	$3 50	$5 00	$8 00	$12
Two inches.....	3 00	4 00	5 00	8 00	15
Three inches.....	4 00	5 00	7 00	11 00	18
Four inches.....	5 00	7 00	9 00	13 00	20
Quarter column..	6 00	8 00	10 00	15 00	25
Half column.....	10 00	14 00	17 00	25 00	40
One column.....	20 00	25 00	30 00	50 00	75 00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's, and Auditor's notices three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.

Transient or Local notices, ten cents a line, regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar a year for each line.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

L. E. WALLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office over 1st. National Bank. Bloomsburg, Pa.

N. U. FUNK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in Ext's Building. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

C. R. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office over 1st National Bank. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

JOHN M. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
AND
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
Office over Moyer Bros. Drug Store. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1
Bloomsburg, Pa.

B. FRANK ZARR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office corner of Centre and Main Streets, Clark's Building.
Can be consulted in German.

GEO. E. ELWELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
NEW COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Member of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America or Europe.

PAUL E. WIRT,
Attorney-at-Law.
Office in COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Room No. 2, second floor.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

S. KNORR. L. S. WINTERSTEEN.
KNORR & WINTERSTEEN,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Office in 1st National Bank building, second floor, first door to the left. Corner of Main and Market streets Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ *Pensions and Bounties Collected.*

J. H. MAIZE,
ATTORNEY AT-LAW
Office in Maize's building over Billmeyer's grocery.

C. B. BROWCKAY,
Attorney-at-Law,
ALSO
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office in his building opposite Court House, 2nd floor, Bloomsburg, Pa. apr 13 '83

JOHN C. YOCUM,
Attorney-at-Law,
CATAWISSA, PA.
Office in NEWS ITEM building, Main street.
Member of the American Attorneys' Association.
Collections made in any part of America.

A. K. OSWALD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Jackson Building, Rooms 4 and 5.
BERWICK, PA

RHAWN & ROBINS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Catawissa, Pa.
Office, corner of Third and Main Streets.

W. E. SMITH,
Attorney-atLaw, Berwick. Pa.
Can be Consulted in German.
ALSO FIRST-CLASS
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANIES REPRESENTED.
☞Office first door below the post office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market

A. L. FRITZ, Attorney-at-Law. Office in COLUMBIAN Building.

C. M. DRINKER, GUN & LOCKSMITH
Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
Office, North Market street, Bloomsburg, Pa

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office corner of Rock and Market street.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, Office and Residence on Third street.

W. H HOUSE,
—DENTIST,—
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
All styles of work done in a superior manner, work warranted as represented. TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.
Office in Columbian building, 2nd floor.
To be open at all hours during the day.
NOV. 28-1y

EXCHANGE HOTEL.
W. R. TUBBS, PROPRIETOR
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.
Large and convenient sample rooms. Bath rooms hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences

A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All, of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers absolutely sure. At once address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. Dec 21-1y

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY. Moyer's new building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Assets.
Aetna Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn	$7,078,820
Royal of Liverpool	13,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,002
Fire Association, Philadelphia	4,167,710
Phoenix, of London	5,296,376
London & Lancashire, of England	1,709,959
Hartford of Hartford	3,273,050
Springfield Fire and Marine	2,082,580

As the agencies are direct, policies are written for the insured without delay in the office at Bloomsburg. Oct. 28, '81-

BLOOMSBURG PLANING MILL
—:o:—
The undersigned having put his Planing Mill on Railroad street, in first-class condition, is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line.
FRAMES, SASH, DOORS,
BLINDS, MOULDINGS,
FLOORING, Etc.
furnished at reasonable prices. All lumber used is well seasoned and none but skilled workmen are employed.
ESTIMATES FOR BUILDINGS
furnished on application. Plans and specifications prepared by an experienced draughtsman
CHARLES KRUG,
Bloomsburg, Pa

H. G. Eshleman,
Plumber and gas fitter. Rear of Schuyler's hardware store.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
—:o:—
All kinds of fittings for steam, gas and water pipes constantly on hand.
Roofing and spouting attended to at short notice.
Tinware of every description made to order.
Orders left at Schuyler & Co's, hardware store will be promptly filled.
Special attention given to heating by steam and hot water.
y 9-1y

E. B. BROWER,
PLUMBING,
GAS FITTING & STEAM HEATING.
DEALER IN
STOVES & TINWARE.
All kinds of work in Sheet Iron, Roofing and Spouting promptly attended to.
☞Strict attention given to heating by steam.
Corner of Main & East Sts.,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

—Boarding Stable.—
Having recently leased the Exchange Hotel Stable, I am now running it as a boarding, exchange and Hotel stable. I can offer owners the very best accommodation for their horses. My loose boxes and single stalls for boarders are large and in good condition, my prices reasonable. I shall always buy a good horse when the price is suitable, and intend to keep such on hand for sale, either single drivers or matched pairs. Persons in distant parts of the country can send their horses to be prepared for the market. The drives are good in all directions from my stable door, so that those coming here with fine horses needing daily exercise can have the advantage of the best roads to jog them upon. The Exchange Hotel Stable is so situated as to exclude objectionable persons, who not unfrequently interfere with sales. I shall be pleased to communicate with any gentlemen from the country who may be coming to this place with horses for sale. By permission I refer you to W. R. Tubbs, Proprietor of Exchange Hotel.
W. A. Hartzel,
nov7-3m Bloomsburg, Pa.

FIRE INSURANCE.
CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
HOME, OF N. Y.
MERCHANTS', OF NEWARK, N. J.
CLINTON, N. Y.
PEOPLES' N. Y.
READING, PA.

These OLD CORPORATIONS are well seasoned by age and FIRE TESTED and have never yet had A LOSS settled by any court of law. Their assets are all invested in SOLID SECURITIES are liable to the hazard of FIRE only.

Losses PROMPTLY and HONESTLY adjusted and paid as soon as determined by CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, SPECIAL AGENT AND ADJUSTER BLOOMSBURG, PA.

The people of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses if any are settled and paid by one of their own citizens.
PROMPTNESS, EQUITY, FAIR DEALING.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
PHILADELPHIA
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, SICARS SODA, &c., &c.
N. E. Corner Second and Arch streets.
☞Orders will receive prompt attention

AGENTS wanted for The Lives of all the Presidents of the U. S. The largest, handsomest best book ever sold for less than twice our price. The fastest selling book in America. Immense profits to agents. All intelligent people want it. Any one can become a successful agent. Terms free, HALLETT BOOK CO., Portland, Maine. Dec 21-1y

Our Clothing Speaks for Itself.

We are ready to meet the wants of the times. Wages are low and times and payments are slow.

We offer our goods lower than ever before.

Fall Overcoats from $8 to $30.
Business Suits from $10 to $25.
Dress Suits from $16 to $35.
One dollar to-day will buy as much as $1.50 a year or two ago.

Our Clothing has been awarded First Premium at this year's fairs at Doylestown, Pa., and Mt Holly, N. J.

A. C. YATES & CO.
The Leading and Popular Clothiers,
602, 604 & 606 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

GAIN
Health and Happiness.
How? DO AS OTHERS HAVE DONE.

Are your Kidneys disordered? "Kidney-Wort brought me from my grave, as it were, and I feel, been given up by the best doctors in Detroit." M. W. Devereaux, Mechanic, Ionia, Mich.

Are your nerves weak? "Kidney-Wort cured me from nervous weakness from which I was not expected to live." Mrs. M. B. Goodman, late Christian Monitor Cleveland, O.

Have you Bright's Disease? "Kidney-Wort cured me when my water was just like chalk and then like blood." Frank Wilson, Peabody, Mass.

Suffering from Diabetes? "Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy I have ever used. Gives almost immediate relief." Dr. Phillip C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt.

Have you Liver Complaint? "Kidney-Wort cured me of chronic Liver Diseases after I feared to die." Henry Ward, late Col. 6th Nat. Guard, N. Y.

Is your Back lame and aching? "Kidney-Wort, a bottle cured me when I was so lame I had to roll out of bed." C. M. Talmage, Milwaukee, Wis.

Have you Kidney Disease? "Kidney-Wort made me sound in liver and kidneys after years of unsuccessful doctoring. Its worth to me is untold." Sam'l Hodges, Williamstown, West Va.

Are you Constipated? "Kidney-Wort causes easy evacuations and cured me after 15 years use of other medicines." Nelson Fairchild, St. Albans, Vt.

Have you Malaria? "Kidney-Wort has done better than any other remedy I have ever used in my practice." Dr. H. R. Clark, South Hero, Vt.

Are you Bilious? "Kidney-Wort has done me more good than any other remedy I have ever taken." Mrs. J. T. Galloway, Elk Flat, Oregon.

Are you tormented with Piles? "Kidney-Wort is unrivaled as a cure for bleeding piles. Dr. W. G. Elliot recommended it to me." Geo. H. Horst, Cashier M. Bank, Myerstown, Pa.

Are you Rheumatism racked? "Kidney-Wort cured me, after I was given up to die by physicians and I had suffered thirty years." Elbridge Malcolm, West Bath, Maine.

Ladies, are you suffering? "Kidney-Wort cured me of peculiar troubles of several years standing. Many friends use and praise it." Mrs. H. Lamoreaux, Isle La Motte, Vt.

If you would Banish Disease and gain Health, Take
KIDNEY-WORT
THE BLOOD CLEANSER.

The Science of Life, Only $1
BY MAIL POST-PAID.

KNOW THYSELF.
A Great Medical Work on Manhood.

Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline in Man, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries resulting from indiscretion or excesses. A book for every man, young, middle-aged and old. It contains 125 prescriptions for all acute and chronic diseases, each one of which is invaluable, so found by the Author, whose experience for 23 years is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any physician. 300 pages, bound in beautiful French muslin, embossed covers, full gilt, guaranteed to be a finer work in every sense—mechanical, literary and professional—than any other work sold in this country for $2.50, or the money will be refunded in every instance. Price only $1.00 by mail post-paid. Illustrative sample 6 cents. Send now. Gold medal awarded the author by the National Medical Association, to the officers of which he refers.

The Science of Life should be read by the young for instruction, and by the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all.—*London Lancet.*

There is no member of society to whom The Science of Life will not be useful, whether youth, parent, guardian, instructor or clergyman.—*Argonaut.*

Address the Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass., who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. Chronic and obstinate diseases and that have baffled the skill of all other physicians a specialty. Such treated successfully without an instance of failure. Mention this paper.
HEAL THYSELF
nov. 14-4w d

CONSUMPTION.
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address.
DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.
nov 14-4 w d

CASTORIA
for Infants and Children.
"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M.D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

CENTAUR LINIMENT
An absolute cure for Rheumatism, Sprains, Pain in the Back, Burns, Galls, &c. An Instantaneous Pain-relieving and Healing Remedy.

SEECT STORY.

BEHIND THE TAPESTRY.

Ten years ago I was in the first sorrow of my widowhood. I was childless, too; and when the grave closed over my husband I thought that there was no place for me in the world.

I was rich, young; and my friends, and my own reflections in the glass, told me that I was beautiful.

I did not care for the people who flattered and made much of me, but I turned, even in the first days of my trouble, to one friend.

She, too, was young and beautiful. We were schoolfellows; we were engaged at the same time; we were married in the same month of the same year.

During the three years of married life we had seen little of each other, but when my husband died, and Mary Clifford wrote to me tenderly out of her full heart, I answered back her love.

She asked me to stay with her and I went.

I stayed with the Cliffords a couple of months. During that time the house was quiet, visitors few—they eschewed company for my sake.

At the end of two months I left them, comforted and helped, and with many promises of a return by-and-by.

Circumstances, however, too varied and too many to mention, prevented that second visit taking place for a couple of years. At the end of that time a great longing came over me to see Mary Clifford again. I must write to her and promise a visit. I did so.

By return of post I got a short but characteristic reply:

"DEAREST HONOR: Of course I long to see you, but unfortunately the house is full. Large as it is, it is crammed from cellar to attic.

"My dear, I don't want to refuse you. I do long to see you. Will you sleep in the Tapestry room? for of course it is empty. I dare not put anybody else there, but I don't think you, Honor, will be afraid of the ghost. If the Tapestry room will do, come, and a thousand welcomes. I can put up your maid. Your loving friend,

MARY CLIFFORD."

To this letter I made a short answer:

"I do not believe in the ghost. The Tapestry room will do beautifully. Expect me to-morrow."

The next evening I arrived at Aspen's Vale in time for dinner. The Tapestry room looked charming. I fell in love with it at once, and vowed laughingly that the ghost and I would make friends.

My maid, however, looked grave over my jesting remarks; it was plain that she believed in supernatural visitations.

The Tapestry room was quite away from the rest of the house—it was at the extreme end of the wing. No other bedrooms were in the wing.

Altogether, this wing of the old house seemed dead. Visitors only came to it out of curiosity; they paid brief visits, and preferred doing so in broad daylight.

Old as the other rooms in the wing looked, the Tapestry room bore quite the palm of ancient appearance.

The furniture was all of the blackest oak; the bedstead the usual four-poster on which our ancestors loved to stretch themselves. But the curious feature of the room, that which gave it its name, was the tapestry. Not an inch of the walls was to be seen; they were hung completely with very ancient and very faded tapestry. One Dame Clifford, of long, long by-gone days, had worked it, with the help of her maidens. She had come to an untimely end on the very day on which the great work of her life had been completed.

It does not matter to this story what became of the proud and fair dame, but it was her ghost which was said to haunt the wing, and the Tapestry chamber in particular. Warden, my maid, as she helped me to undress, looked quite pale with terror.

"They do say, ma'am, as Dame Clifford appears with her head tucked under arm, and threads from the old tapestry hanging to her skeleton fingers. She's dressed in gray silk, that don't rustle never a bit, though 'tis so thick it might stand all alone, they do say. 'Tis awful lonesome for you, madam, to sleep here alone, and I'll stay with you with pleasure if it comes to that, though my nerves aren't none of the strongest."

I thanked Warden, however, and assured her that I was not in the least afraid; and she, with a well-relieved face, left me alone. I heard her footsteps echoing down the corridor—they died away. I was now out of reach of all human help, for in this distant room, in this distant wing, no possible sounds could reach any other inhabitants of Aspen's Vale.

I think I have implied that I was brave. In my girlhood, in my short married life, even in the sad depression of my early widowhood, I had never known physical fear; nevertheless, when the last of Warden's footsteps echoed out and died, and that profound stillness followed which can be oppressive, I had a curious sensation.

I did not call it fear, I did not know it for that grim and pale-faced tyrant; but it made me uncomfortable, and caused my heart to beat irregularly.

The sensation was this—I felt that I was not alone.

Of course it was fancy; and what had I to do with fancy?

I determined to banish this uncomfortable feeling from my mind, and stirring the fire to a cheerful blaze, I drew one of the black oak chairs near it and sat down.

Warden had looked so pale and frightened before she left me, that out of consideration for her feelings I had allowed her to leave the jewels which I had worn that evening on the dressing table.

There they lay, a set of very valuable brilliants. There was an old-fashioned mirror over the mantle-piece, and as I sat by the fire I saw the reflection of my diamonds in the glass. As I noticed their sparkle, again that strange sensation returned, this time more strongly, this time with a cold shiver. I was not alone.

Who was in the Tapestry chamber? Was it the ghost? Was that story true, after all? Of course I did not believe it. I laughed aloud as the idea came to me. I felt that I was getting quite silly and nervous. There was nothing for me but to get into bed as quickly as possible.

I was about to rise from my easy-chair and go over to the old-fashioned four-poster, when again my attention was attracted to the glass over my head. It was hung in such a way as to reveal a large portion of the room, and I now saw, not the diamonds, but—something else.

In the folds of the dim and old-world tapestry I saw something move and glitter. I looked again; there was no mistaking it—it was an eye, a human eye, looking fixedly at me through a hole in the canvas. Now I knew why I felt that I was not alone.

There was some one hidden between the tapestry hangings and the wall of the chamber. Some one—not a ghost. That eye was human, or I had never looked on human eye before. I was alone with a thief, perhaps with worse, and gems of immense value lay within his reach. I was absolutely alone, not a soul could hear the most agonized cry for help in this distant room.

Now I knew—if I had ever doubted it before—that I was a very brave woman.

The imminence of the peril steadied the nerves which a few minutes before were beginning strangely to quiver. I never started nor exclaimed. I felt that I had in no way betrayed my knowledge to my terrible guest. I sat perfectly still, thinking out the situation and my chances of escape.

Nothing but perfect coolness could win the victory. I resolved to be very cool. With a fervent and passionate cry to One above for succor, I rose from my chair, and going to the dressing-table, I slipped several costly rings off my fingers. I left them scattered carelessly about. I denuded myself of all but my wedding-ring.

Then I put the extinguishers on the candles—they were wax, and stood in massive silver candlesticks.

The room, however, was still brilliant with the light of the fire on the hearth.

I got into bed, laid my head on the pillow, and closed my eyes.

It may have been ten minutes—it seemed more like an hour to my strained senses—before I heard the faintest movement. Then I discovered a little rustle behind the tapestry, and a man got out. When he did so I opened my eyes wide; at that distance he could not possibly see whether they were open or shut. He was a powerful man, of great height and breadth. He had a black beard, and a quantity of thick black hair. I noticed his features, which were tolerably regular.

I also noticed another peculiarity; among his raven locks was one perfectly white. One rather thick white lock was flung back off his forehead—so white was it that the fire instantly revealed it to me.

The man did not glance toward the bed, he went straight, with no particularly quiet step, to the dressing-table. I closed my eyes now, but I heard him taking up my trinkets and dropping them again. Then he approached the bedside. I felt him come close. I felt his breath as he bent over me. I was lying on my side, my eyes were shut, I was breathing gently.

He went away again; he returned to the dressing-table. I heard him rather noisily strike a match, then with a lighted candle in his hand he once more approached the bed. This time he bent very low indeed, and I felt the heat of the flame as he passed it softly before my closed eyes. I lay still, however; not a movement, not a hurried breath, betrayed me.

I heard him give a short satisfied sigh. Again, candle in hand he returned to the dressing-table. Once more I heard the clinking sound of my trinkets as they fell through his fingers.

There was a pause, and then—for no reason that I could ever explain—he left the trinkets untouched on the table, and went to the door.

He opened the door and went out. I know not what he went for—perhaps to fetch a companion, certainly to return—but I did know that my opportunity had come.

In an instant, quicker than thought, I had started from my feigned slumbers; I was at the door, I had bolted and locked it. There were several bolts to this old-fashioned door, there were even chains.

I drew every bolt, I made every rusty chain secure. I was not an instant too soon. I had scarcely fastened the last chain, with fingers that trembled, before the thief returned.

He saw that he had been outwitted, and his savage anger knew no bounds. He kicked at the door, he called on me wildly to open it; he assured me that he had accomplices outside, that they would soon burst the old door from its hinges, and my life would be the forfeit.

To my terror, I perceived that his words were no idle boast. The old door, secured by its many fastenings on one side, was weak on the other; its hinges were nearly eaten through with rust; they needed but some vigorous kicks to burst them from their resting-places in the wood.

I knew that I was only protected for a few minutes, that even if the thief was alone he had but to continue to assail the door as vigorously as he was now doing for a little longer, to gain a fresh entrance into my chamber.

I rushed to the window, I threw up the sash, and bent half out. Into the clear calm air of the night I sent my strong young voice.

"Help, help!—thieves!—fire!—danger!—help, help!"

I shouted these words over and over, but there was no response, except an echo. My room looked into a distant shrubbery; the hour was late, the whole household was in bed.

The thief outside was evidently making way with the rusty hinges, and I was preparing, at the risk of any consequences, the moment he entered the room to leap from the window, when I heard a dog bark.

I redoubled my cries. The bark of the dog was followed by footsteps; they came nearer, treading down fallen branches, which crackled under the welcome steps. The next instant a man came and stood under the window and looked up at me. I perceived by his dress that he was a villager, probably taking a short cut to his house. He stood under the window; he seemed terrified; perhaps he took me for the ghost. He was not, however, all a coward, for he spoke.

"What is wrong?" he said.

"This is wrong," I answered; "I am in extreme danger—extreme danger. There is not a moment to lose. Go instantly—instantly, and wake up the house, and say that I, Mrs. Crawford, am in extreme danger in the Tapestry wing. Go at once—at once!"

I spoke distinctly, and the man seemed to understand. He flew away, the dog following him.

I instantly threw myself on my knees, and in the terrible moments that followed I prayed as I had never prayed before. Would the man be in time? Must my young life be sacrificed? Ah! no. God was good. I heard joyful sounds; the thief's attack on the door ceased suddenly, and the next instant the squire's hearty voice was heard:

"Let me in, Honor! What is wrong, child?"

I did let him in, and his wife, and several alarmed-looking servants who followed after.

We instantly began to look for the thief, but—mystery of mysteries—he had disappeared.

That terrible man with the black hair and white lock over his forehead had vanished as completely as though he had never been.

Except for the marks he had made with his feet on the old oak door, there was not a trace of his existence.

I believe the servants doubted that he had ever been, and only thought that the young lady who was foolish enough to sleep in the Tapestry chamber had been visited by a new form of the ghost. Be that as it may, we never got a clue to where or how the man had disappeared.

* * * * * *

Ten years later I was again on a visit at Aspen's Vale. This time I did not sleep in the Tapestry room.

I now occupied a most cheerful, modern and unghost-like room, and but for one circumstance my visit would have been thoroughly unremarkable.

This was the circumstance which seems in a wonderful way to point a moral to my curious tale. I paid my visit to the Cliffords during the Assizes. 'Squire Clifford, as one of the most influential county magnates, was necessarily much occupied with his magisterial duties during this time. Every morning he went early into Lewis, the town where the Assizes were held. One morning he told us of a case which interested him.

"He is a hardened villain," he said; "he has again and again been brought before me, but has never yet been convicted. He is unquestionably a thief; indeed, one of the notorious characters in the place; but he is such a slippery dog, no jury has yet found him guilty. Well, he is to be tried again to-day, and I do hope we shall have some luck with him this time."

The 'Squire went away, and it came into his wife's head and mine to pay a visit to the court, and see for ourselves the prisoner in whom he was interested.

No sooner said than done. We drove into Lewis, and presently found ourselves in the large and crowded building. When we entered, the case under discussion had not begun, but a moment after a fresh prisoner was ushered into the dock.

What was the matter with me? I found my sight growing dim, I found myself bending forward, and peering hard. The memory of an old terror came back, the sensation of a couple of hours of mortal agony returned to me again. Who was in the prisoner's dock? I knew the man. He was my guest of the Tapestry chamber of ten years ago.

There he stood, surly, indifferent, with his vast breadth and height, his raven black hair, and that peculiar white lock flung back from his brow. He did not glance at any one, but kept his eyes on the ground.

I could not contain myself; I forgot everything but my sense of discovery. I started to my feet, and spoke.

"Mr. Clifford, I know that man; he was in my room ten years ago. Do you remember the night when I got the terrible fright in the Tapestry chamber in your house? There is the man who frightened me. I could never forget his face. There he stands"

Whatever effects my words had on the 'Squire and the Judge, there is no doubt at all of their remarkable significance to the prisoner. His indifference left him; he stared with wide-open and terrified eyes at me. It was plain that I recognized him, he also recognized me. All his bravado left him; he muttered something, his face was blanched, then suddenly he fell on his knees and covered it with his hands.

My evidence was remarkable and conclusive; and that day, for the first time, Hercules Armstrong was committed to psison. He had long been the terror of the neighborhood, and no one regretted the just punishment which had fallen on him. What his subsequent career may be I know not; this is the present end of a strange and perfectly true story.—*Cassell.*

A little boy's grief upon being refused permission to attend a circus, was in part assuaged by the assurance from his mother that if he would dry his tears he might go and see his father have a tooth extracted.

Wonderful Speed on a Bicycle.

While scientists are striving might and main to fly through the air, our less lofty-minded bicyclists are attaining the art of volition upon the earth. Certainly the wonderful speed shown last week on the Crystal Palace path by English comes nearer to flying than anything else. The most wonderful record always seemed to me to be the five minutes thirty-six seconds for two miles made some years ago by the Hon. Ion Keith Falconer, and I never expected to see it beaten very far. But here is a man who completes the two miles in some four seconds less, and then proceeds eighteen miles farther at top speed, the twenty miles being ridden in fifty-nine minutes six and three-fifth seconds, and a distance of twenty miles 365 yards covered in the hour. English is a North countryman, very much of the Cortis build, and has risen at a bound to the top of the tree, where he is likely to remain. He can certainly beat two minutes forty seconds for one mile.—*London World.*

The Virginia Mountains.

A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, travelling in the mountainous district of Virginia, says:—The majority of dwellings in this region, outside of the villages, are built of logs. There is but one general pattern. There are two rooms below, into one of which the front and back doors open (if there be two doors), and there are always few windows. The typical ground-plan seems to have been made when glass and window sashes were difficult to obtain, and one window generally is made to suffice for a room. Sometimes there is a second floor, or rather an attic under the roof, which must have window, but unnecessary openings in a log house are to be avoided as weakening the structure. The chimney is usually a substantial feature of the edifice, and is built of stone, unless brick happens to be convenient. It is almost always on the outside of the house, at one end, but there is many a little structure here which boasts two chimneys, which, in such cases, dwarf the house itself. Many a time, too, one chimney is finished and the place left at the other end for the other, which may not be erected for years. Sometimes a farmer having a thousand, two thousand, or even more acres, and large riches in flocks and herds, not to mention stocks in moneyed corporations, will still live in the log-house of his fathers. Perhaps he will have added on one side a wing of more pretension, and he may have built about both piazzat, or "galleries," as they are called here. These may be broad and very convenient, and, really, a log house is not to be despised for comfort, with its thick walls and great chimney affording a hearthstone on which great logs may be rolled, where by the light of the rich pine wood ("light-wood" it is called), one may read with ease and comfort. Those pioneers who learned their lessons under such circumstances are not to be so much pitied as we are called upon to think, who read of them only in campaign biographies.

Sometimes these cabins are of almost idyllic charm. There is one clinging to the mountain side behind this house that would do the eyes of a Northern housekeeper good to see. It consists of two rooms, but each one in this instance is a house by itself, separated from the other by a few feet. One of them boasts a second story. Outside they are white-washed to a brilliant uniformity. Inside the walls are covered with paper, but it is old newspapers. Neatness seems to have reached its ultimate possibility in the houses both inside and out. Hives of busy bees are found in the little door-yard. The grounds are neatly cared for, though the unbroken forest lies all about, and the mountain rises perpendicularly behind the place. Through the spring-house there runs a mountain stream, which cools the milk, and makes the atmosphere in which the churning is done invigorating in the hottest summer day. The housekeeper and every member of the family (even the man!) are inspired by the same spirit of neatness, and although separated from all the world by circumstances, they do not allow themselves to fall into careless habits. The son, a little fellow of a dozen years, sells produce and fruits to the summer visitors, and goes to school somewhere in the hills during the cold season. The little clearing that surrounds the house is like an oasis in a desert.

There is another building, the smoke-house, which is usually prominent on the farmstead. It is a structure of brick not quite as high as the house, but often not much less, having holes at the sides for the smoke to issue from. In it the hams are hung when ready to be cured, and there they are left under lock until needed for use. Almost all houses have near them, too, a receptacle for leaching ashes, made by boards slanting together in the shape of a V., and supported in position by a square frame which binds together four posts that are are fixed in the ground at its corners. I have noticed besides a kettle filled with chips soaking in water, which I am told is to furnish a family dye.

Poultry—Poultry House.

In breeding and managing fowls it seems as though the new beginner has many difficulties to overcome. First I find it best to arrange the houses as best he can for fifty hens. The house should be inside fourteen by thirty-six feet on back side, eight feet front; the windows in front may come within two feet of the ground. Posts set in the ground, the lower board on the post eight inches wide; then run five-inch boards from the lower board to the plate on the post, of three ply tarred paper; tack three-ply tarred paper, one and one-half cent per square foot, run strips from the top to the bottom on each bearing, tack a strip one inch wide, three-eighths thick, upon each bearing; it makes a very warm house and costs about three-fifths what boards costs, and much cheaper.

As to inside arrangements, make the roost of two by three scantlings, chamfer the corners, take one-inch bit and make holes for the legs eighteen inches high, cleats across the legs to hold the droppings, which may be cleaned off every three days. To keep free from vermin rise one end, turn kerosene oil over the roost, touch the match to it and it will consume vermin and mites together without any trouble.

When the house is kept clean disease and vermin will disappear and a good healthy fowl will appear and pay a profit on money invested. With soft warm feed in the morning, oats, barley, buckwheat, or millet at noon, corn at evening, it is a sure fact eggs can be produced at eight and three-fourths cents per dozen, and at thirty-five cents per dozen, as at present, it will do to invest.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

A SUITABLE NICKNAME.—'Isn't 'Collary Button' rather an odd nickname to give your boy?' asked a gentleman of a friend, who had just addressed his son by that title.

'Well, I don't know,' replied the father, laughingly. 'It may sound a little curious, but it suits the boy first rate.'

'Why do you think the nickname 'Collar Button' suits the boy?

'Because,' was the reply, 'when he slips out in the evening I am never able to find him.'

SELECT POETRY.

Looking at Both Sides.

The good wife bustled about the house,
Her face still bright with a pleasant smile,
As broken snatches of happy song
Strengthened her heart and her hands the while;
The good man sat in the chimney nook,
His little clay pipe within his lips,
And all he'd made and all he had lost,
Ready and clear on his finger tips.

"Good wife, I've just been thinking a bit;
Nothing has done very well this year.
Money is bound to be hard to get,
Everything's sure to be very dear,
How the cattle are going to get fed,
How we're to keep the boys at school,
Is a kind of debit and credit sum
I can't make balance by any rule."

She turned her around from the baking board,
And she faced him there with a cheerful laugh;
Why, husband, dear, one would really think
That the good rich wheat was only chaff,
And what if the wheat is only chaff,
So long as we both are well and strong?
I'm not a woman to worry a bit—
But—somehow or other we get along.

"Into all lives some rain must fall,
Over all lands the storm must beat,
But when the storm and rain are o'er
The sunshine is sure to be twice as sweet.
Through every strait we have found a road,
In every grief we have found a song;
We have had to bear and had to wait,
But somehow or other, we get along.

"For thirty years we have loved each other,
Stood by each other whatever befell;
Six boys have called us 'father' and 'mother,'
And all of them living and doing well.
We owe no man a penny, my dear,
Are both of us loving and well and strong?
Good man, I wish you would smoke again,
And think how well we have got along."

He filled his pipe with a pleasant laugh,
He kissed his wife with a tender pride;
He said, "I'll do as you tell me, love;
I'll just count up on the other side."
She left him then with his better thought,
And lifted her work with a low sweet song,
A song that's followed me many a year—
"Somehow or other we get along!"

The Chances of Cholera Next Year.

The outbreak of cholera in Paris late in the Autumn revives and strengthens the apprehensions which have been so generally felt by physicians of both Europe and America, that next year would be marked by a cholera epidemic more widespread and more fatal than that of 1884. Accordingly, anxious inquiries are made as to our preparations to ward off the pestilence, and as to the probabilities of its visiting New York, despite the best sanitary care of the city.

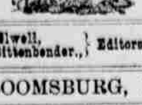
The last time that New York suffered from cholera to any great extent was in the summer and autumn of 1866 and 1867. Then, as now, the health officers expected its coming, for it was epidemic in Europe during 1866, and as early as November of that year cases were brought here on the Atlanta. More cases arrived on the incoming vessels during the spring succeeding, and the Board of Health, then in its infancy, organized a pretty thorough system of sanitary measures, of relief and medical advice, adapted to the possible exigencies of a great epidemic.

Owing to these precautions, the visitation was far less severe and general than previous cholera epidemics had been. The business streets and the more cleanly parts of the city were almost entirely exempt from it, but as the report of the Health Board for 1866 says, "from Bowling Green to Kingsbridge, cholera selected its fields, and fearfully menaced all foul places. Meanwhile the well-drained and well built districts escaped, with but three or four exceptions, and "not a respectable hotel or commercial visitor in the city was reached by infection."

At that time the condition of both New York and Brooklyn as to cleanliness was bad. The report for 1867 speaks of the difficulty of the task in which the Board engaged, because of the "reeking filthiness" of the two cities. But in the face of such a drawback, the sanitary officers succeeded in reducing the epidemic to comparatively small proportions, and in confining it within limited areas. The map of the districts affected by cholera from May, 1866, to December, 1867, shows that they included a small space in the vicinity of the Battery inhabited by a crowded population, and other portions of the city where the tenement houses were numerous. The region above Amity street and lying between the Sixth and Lexington avenues was scarcely touched. In fine, only cholera appeared in those quarters of the town where diarrhœal diseases were most wont to prevail, and coincidently with the appearance of cholera such diseases increased their ravages.

It is true that the city is even more crowded than it was then; that proportionately the tenement house population is greater, and that every summer diarrhœal diseases prevail extensively in the parts of the town whe the number of inhabitants to the square acre is largest. But every year the Health Department is

THE COLUMBIAN.



O. E. Elwell,
J. K. Sittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1884.

Blaine is out of a public job and will devote himself to writing the second volume of his "Twenty years in Congress." He might add an interesting chapter on "Twenty years seeking for the Presidency," and its result. But poor Logan! What is to become of him? November 4th was truly a cold day for him. He was defeated for the Vice Presidency, and Illinois elected a Democratic legislature that will fill his place in the Senate with a Democrat.

Our Republican friends are seeking consolation now, by telling the Democrats how they are going to beat us in 1888. We believe we heard some such talk as that within the last few weeks before the election, only they fixed the time in 1884. They assert that Blaine was the strongest candidate they could have nominated. Well, if they can't beat us with the strongest candidate there is not much doubt about what the result will be with a weaker man in the field.

No doubt a few Democrats here and there regard the election of Mr. Cleveland to the Presidency as the inauguration of an era of fat picking for hungry citizens who have been wandering in the wilderness for twenty-four years—the turning out of one set of cormorants to let in a fresh lot. Mr. Cleveland is the gentleman who will disappoint these lofty patriots. He seems to have been ordained for that sort of business.—*World.*

THE DIFFERENCE.

There is a marked contrast between the Democratic and Republican parties in their conduct when they suffer a defeat. The former bows gracefully to the will of the majority, and even when the majority was in their favor, as in 1876, but they were counted out by the constituted authorities, they submitted quietly and peaceably to the result, although it was a clear case of fraud. How differently has the result of the recent election been received by the opposite party! As soon as it had become known that New York had gone for Cleveland and that he was elected, the organs, the leaders, and even the defeated candidate himself, proclaimed that Blaine and Logan were elected, and that the correction of frauds in New York would prove it. Bluff and blow and bluster were employed, but to no effect. Although Mr. Blaine announced that he had "reliable data" to show his election the official count of New York failed to discover any shadow of fraud, and the canvass made a change of a very small number in the votes, and this change was made by slight clerical errors on both sides.

Defeated and disappointed, Mr. Blaine was also deeply chagrined by the exposure of his false claim, and instead of making any apology or explanation for his ill-timed pronunciamento, he seeks his revenge by a venomous speech at Augusta, by charging "murder and violence" upon the democrats of the South, "whenever murder and violence are necessary" to intimidate the negroes. This statement, like his claim to the election is utterly groundless and untrue. It is a revival of sectionalism of the most bitter kind, and from the tone of the organs endorsing Blaine's speech we take it that this is to be the issue of the next Presidential election. Mr. Blaine is posing for the nomination in 1888, and has struck his key-note. And it is a note that is not at all in unison with the tune he played in his letter of acceptance when he was expecting to carry several Southern States. His utterances since his defeat have sounded like the vaporings of a disordered mind. Meanwhile, Grover Cleveland, President elect, is quietly attending to his duties at Albany.

THE FUTURE.

The Democratic party comes into power at a time when it will require the utmost caution and the soundest judgment to conduct the affairs of the country in a manner that will be satisfactory to the majority. The opposition papers and leaders are putting every possible obstacle in the way of the new administration. They are endeavoring to incite ill feeling between the white and colored races in the South, and they are trying to stagnate the business of the country by their unfounded predictions of what the Democracy will do when they get control of the government. Among the many foolish things that are predicted, are that the negroes of the South will be forced back into slavery; that the pensions of Northern soldiers will be stopped; that the debts of the Confederacy will be paid; that a free trade policy will be adopted that will ruin our industries, and much more of the same sort. Unfortunately there are some people who are credulous enough to believe all this nonsense, and the feeling of uncertainty thus established by the Republican party, helps to further depress the already depressed condition of trade.

But the country has the assurance of Grover Cleveland that under his administration the rights of the people will be respected, regardless of color. He favors civil service reform, and promises that it will be the earnest endeavor of his administration to conduct public affairs for the best interests of the whole nation. In a recent interview he said:

"No harm shall come to any business interests as the result of administrative policy so long as I am President. I intend to surround myself with the best and broadest minds in the party and then bend all my energies towards making an administration that shall at least assure every element that a transfer of executive control from one party to another does not mean any serious disturbance of existing conditions."

With a determined executive, and even with the wildest theorists in the House there could be no legislation without the concurrence of a Republican Senate. But the House will attempt nothing that will not be for the good of the country. The Democratic party must carry out the principle laid down in its platform; it must keep its promises; it must show itself worthy of the trust reposed in it and its competency to conduct public affairs; this done, there can be no question as to the future of this nation.

Logan's silence since the election has been explained by the fact that he was knocked speechless by the verdict of the American people It has become painfully apparent from the recent utterances of Blaine that he too suffered from the shock. He was knocked senseless and has not yet recovered.

It is really astonishing how many lunatics there are roaming about outside of the institutions prepared for the care of such unfortunates. Most of them are suffering just now under the hallucination that because the Democratic party has wrested the government from the hands of monopolists and demagogues, the country is going to the demition bow wows. As time passes on, they will gradually come to their senses, when they discover that the Republican party does not contain all the brains and intelligence of the country. It is a mark of good citizenship to bow with submission to the will of the majority, but the Republican party has been making an exhibition of itself ever since the election, by its bigotry and arrogance, in the impudent assumption that no one can run the affairs of this nation but themselves. We would suggest that a little ice on the head is good for a fevered brain.

The Colored Leaders on Blaine.

It is growing to be a disputed question as to whether Blaine or Burchard is entitled to the prize for the most injurious speech. In his Augusta harangue Mr. Blaine sought to break the Solid South by inciting ill feeling between the races, but the desired effect does not seem to have been produced. We print below what leading colored republicans say on the subject.

Ex-Senator Bruce's Philadelphia Interview.

That speech of Blaine's at Augusta will doubtless be the cause of great uneasiness and mental distress among the colored people of the South. Fortunately its effects can only be short-lived. Such utterances were demagogical in the extreme and wholly unwarranted. I think I ought to know something about our people in the South. The greatest harmony exists between the white and colored races. Blaine's charges of intimidation and violence at the polls are absolute and unqualified falsehoods. To-day the South is loyal and peaceful. Its people, white and black, are, or were until Mr. Blaine fomented this new antagonism, in the right frame of mind to enter upon harmonious relations with the people of the North. They were especially desirous that the pleasant business relations should not be interrupted. This is exactly what Mr. Blaine strikes at, and his Augusta speech has lowered him in popular estimation more than any act of his life.

Interview of W. A Pledger, Colored Chairman of the Georgia Republican State Committee.

I believe that Cleveland's administration will be characterized by such conservatism as will make it one of the most successful in the history of our Presidents. In this view I have with me many of the most prominent colored Republicans throughout the South. We made every effort to elect Mr. Blaine because he was the candidate of the Republican party, and the colored people have always voted with that party. Since his defeat our people have been more than gratified at the course of our white Democratic friends. Nothing but the kindest words have been spoken for us. We recognize the fact that the white Democrats of the South are those among whom our fortunes are cast. I can safely say, in speaking for myself and 7,000,000 colored people of the South, that if Governor Cleveland's administration carries out only half of the promises which have been made before the next election the colored votes will be equally divided between the two parties. There is no reason why the colored vote should be solidly Republican. There is every reason why it may become largely Democratic. I number among my friends many of the most prominent Democrats of the State, and their kind expressions towards our race when harshness might have been expected assures me that among them are to be found the true friends of the colored man. This silly sensation about negroes being put back into slavery has, I am sorry to say, been spread among the colored people. They now find that they have been imposed on and they have already become thoroughly reconciled to the election of the Democratic ticket. It was first started as a mere joke, but was looked upon by the more fearful in a serious light. We believe that the administration of Governor Cleveland will be a good one.

From Interview with ex-Govenor Pinchback, colored, Collector of New Orleans.

The condition of the colored people cannot be changed or affected in the least degree by a mere change of administration. I voted for Mr. Blaine, and there is no doubt that my personal interest and the interest of many of my friends and acquaintances would have been best subserved by his election. Nevertheless, in my opinion, the success of Governor Cleveland will do more to destroy race prejudice than ten thousand civil rights bills. I think the election of Mr. Cleveland will result finally in a political revolution in the South, which will completly destroy the color line. New parties will be formed, composed of both races, in which each member will be equal.

Vice-President Hendricks.

HE DENIES THE REPORTED UNPLEASANTNESS EXISTING SETWEEN HIM AND GOVERNOR CLEVELAND.

LANCASTER, Nov. 24.—The fast line this afternoon carried among its passengers Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, Mrs. Hendricks and Colonel Bannister, of Indiana. Vice President Hendricks was met at the depot by State Chairman Hensel.

The vice president-elect looks very well, and is in the best of spirits. He is hopeful of a brilliant, successful and popular democratic administration of the government. He says he had a very satisfactory visit east and a most agreeable journey to Albany and pleasant conference with Mr. Cleveland. He authorized Mr. Hensel to deny most emphatically and unqualifiedly the reports printed in the Philadelphia *Press* and other Republican newspapers of a rupture or unpleasantness between him and Governor Cleveland. On the contrary, he said their relations, and intercourse were entirely agreeable, and in the highest degree satisfactory to both. He added that he expected misrepresentation and Republican efforts to create Democratic dissensions, but they would not succeed.

Colonel Bannister who had accompanied Mr. Hendricks to Albany, confirmed what he said of the pleasant interview with the President-elect, and denounced as utterly false all reports to the contrary.

One Good Effected by Blaine.

Mr. Blaine has effected one exceptionally good result by his reckless charge made in his Augusta speech, that the colored voters of the South "are deprived of free suffrage and their rights as citizens are scornfully trampled under foot." It is not creditable to Mr. Blaine that he has made the truth clear to the country by a reckless false accusation against the South, but that is his misfortune, and the good he has effected will measurably balance his strange and frantic error.

Evidently Mr. Blaine had forgotten for the time that there are many very intelligent colored Republicans in the South who are honest and truthful, and his wild attempt to disturb the tranquility of the business at the North and the harmony of the races of the South because he has been defeated for President, has called out some of the most intelligent and influential colored Republicans to assert the truth and put Mr. Blaine to shame. They not only know whereof they speak, but they have the honesty and the courage to speak the truth.

The most eminent and trusted colored Republican leader of the South is Ex-Senator Bruce, of Mississippi, now Register of the Treasury. He served six years in the United States Senate, where he commanded the respect of all parties and sections by his ability and his fidelity to his race. He is provoked to plainness of speech by Mr. Blaine's false accusations against the South, and he declares that "such utterances are demagogical in the extreme and wholly unwarranted." He adds, also, that "Blaine's charges of intimidation and violence at the polls are absolute and unqualified falsehoods."

Mr. W. A. Pledger, the colored chairman of the Georgia Republican State Committee, answers Mr. Blaine by a published interview in which he states that the colored vote of that State will be largely divided, and that he can give no further support to the Republicanism that Mr. Blaine represents. Instead of complaining of intimidation to colored voters, he confesses the honesty of the Southern vote and he deserts the party that seeks to grind the colored people between the upper and nether millstones of sectional strife, by such inflammatory and false appeals as Mr. Blaine has made to the country to excuse his defeat.

Another colored Republican leader well known and highly respected by all who know him in this city, is William Still, and he confronts Mr. Blaine's frantic fanning of the dying embers of sectional hatred with the declaration that Democratic victory will be likely to remove some of the present obstructions to the elevation of the colored race in the South. No complaint of hindered colored voters comes from the representative and trusted men of the colored race who worked and voted for Mr. Blaine; but as with one voice the intelligent and unbiased colored men of the South stamp Mr. Blaine's accusations as demagogical and false.

Hitherto the colored Republican leaders have had no occasion to speak out with emphasis on the subject of the ballot in the South; but when a defeated Presidential candidate attempted to disturb the peace of both sections by atrociously false charges against the South he has effected the one good result of calling out the representative colored Republicans to put the country at rest by proving, as Mr. Bruce has said, that Mr. Blaine's utterances "were demagogical and wholly unwarranted," and that "Blaine's charges of intimidation and violence at the polls are absolute and unqualified falsehoods." It is at much cost to Mr. Blaine's reputation for truthfulness that he has effected this good; but the country will profit by it, and Mr. Blaine may be forgiven.—*Phila. Times.*

Correspondence.

BETWEEN THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE AND CONKLING.

NEW YORK, Nov 25.—The following is the correspondence that took place when Mr. Conkling's services as counsel were secured by the Democratic committees:

NEW YORK, Nov. 8, 1884.

My Dear Sir:—There seems to be a reason to apprehend a design to involve in litigation and uncertainty the presidential election in this state and elsewhere.

The Democratic committees have no doubt of the result of the election and wish to establish the exact truth in the mode prescribed by law. At the same time the wish is strong to spare the country a period of agitation and excitement. We ask you as counsel to give such advice and suggest such action as will aid in the prompt and lawful ascertainment of the truth. This is all we mean ourselves and all we shall expect of you.

Yours truly,
[Signed.] W. E. SMITH,
Chairman Executive Com.

CONKLING'S REPLY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10, 1884.

My Dear Sir:—Your letter of the day before yesterday has been carefully considered. I am in full accord with the purpose you declare. Nothing could be more plainly hurtful to the state of New York and the country than a successful attempt to confuse and ensnare the result of the late presidential election.

The modes of the law, quietly and honestly observed, will quickly reveal and establish the actual truth. To assist in assuming this is a clear duty resting on every citizen, regardless of his party attachments.

I am at the service of your committee for all in my power in this behalf, and for all I can do to prevent and oppose any effort to dispute by technicalities the verdict which has been rendered, or to hinder and delay its acceptance. Your obedient servant,

(Signed) ROSCOE CONKLING,
Wm. E. Smith, esq., chairman executive committee.

A Business Administration.

RANDALL AND MANNING ON CLEVELAND —A FRUGAL AND REFORM ADMINISTRATION CERTAIN.

The requirements of the Presidency never had a more careful and earnest student than Grover Cleveland will prove. The duties of the office never received a more dilligent and industrious attention than he will give them. The scrupulous adhesion to his promises to the people which he showed as Mayor and has shown as Governor he will show as President. It one set of promises can be said to be more binding than another, they should be such as relate to the observance of all existing reforms and to the effectuation of all needed and promised reforms in the manning and management of the general public service and in its absolute divorcement from partisan dictation, partisan rewards, partisan punishments and partisan activities. The people of this country are resolved that the business of the General Government shall be done on business principles. The sooner politicians of the minor and traditional type understand that the wiser they will be. The sooner they understand that Grover Cleveland is at one with the people in that resolve the wiser they will be. Politicians with any claim to be considered statesmen are aware of the fact already, both with regard to the people and to the President-elect. And it may be of assistance to curious or prophesying souls to be assured that any conception of reforms as good things for baits to catch votes with and then as good things to fling away or forget when power is obtained is utterly foreign to the mind of the President-elect. He is as single and sincere as he is determined, and his determination has never been questioned by a friend or foe.

A positive, industrious, frugal and reforming administration is certain. One prudent and truly American in its policy can be relied on. One which will consult capacity, honesty and loyalty to the Constitution in its election of agents can be confidently expected. It is not a complimentary fact that a people, which have founded and preserved and expanded the Union and made all men free and voters, find the problems of business service and honest elections unsolved after nearly a century of organized government. The solution of those problems, as related to one another as cause and effect are, will be the purpose of the next administration.—*From Manning's Albany Argus.*

Before and After.

Blaine, the candidate, and Blaine the rejected, are two different men. At least it would appear so from a comparison of his utterances before the election, and those made afterward. When he wrote his letter of acceptance he expected to carry at least five Southern States. When he opened his Augusta speech he saw the defeated candidate who had failed to carry a single Southern State. We print extracts below from both.

[From Letter of Acceptance.]

The elements which separated them [North and South] are fast disappearing. Prejudices have yielded and are yielding, while a growing cordiality warms the Southern and Northern heart alike. Can any one doubt that between the sections confidence and esteem are to-day more marked than at any period in the sixty years preceding the election of President LINCOLN? * * * If there be occasional and violent outbreaks in the South against this peaceful progress, the public opinion of the country regards them as exceptional, and hopefully trusts that each will prove the last.

[From his Augusta (Me.) Speech.]

The eleven States that comprised the rebel Confederacy had by the census of 1880 7,500,000 white population and 5,300,000 colored population. The colored population almost to a man desire to support the Republican party, but by a system of cruel intimidation and by violence and murder whenever violence and murder are thought necessary, they are absolutely deprived of all political power. If the outrage stopped there it would be bad enough, for not only is the negro population disfranchised, but the power which rightfully and constitutionally belongs to them is transferred to the white population, enabling the white population of the South to exert an electoral influence far beyond that exerted by the same number of white people in the North.

Cleveland on the Future.

THE PRESIDENT-ELECT DEPRECATES MISCHIEVOUS CROAKINGS AND DARK IMAGININGS.

Governor Cleveland was asked by an Associated Press reporter recently if he was aware of a delusion existing among colored people of the South that a change in administration would unfavorably affect their condition, to which he replied:

"Yes, I have been astonished at the statement that there was an apprehension existing among the colored people that some way their rights now secured to them under the laws and Constitution of the United States, were in danger from the election of a Democratic President. I am even told that some of them are led to suppose the result of the recent election means that they may again be made slaves. All of this has appeared to me to be so absurd and I have been so sure that the slightest intelligent reflection would dislodge such foolish fears that I can hardly deem any notice of them necessary. But there is not the slightest objection to calling the attention of all who are in the least uneasy or uncertain upon this subject to the fact that the title of colored people to freedom and all the rights of citizenship cannot be disturbed except by a change in the Constitution which it would be absolutely impossible to make. Besides, the present condition or status of these people has been so fully accepted by the entire country that no one should have the slightest idea that any attempt will be made to change it if there was any possibility of accomplishing such a thing. So far as the new administration is related to this subject the whole country can be sure that the lawful power and jurisdiction of the Executive will be so exercised that the rights of all citizens, white or black, under the Constitution or laws, will be preserved and protected; all the advantages to which they are entitled by reason of their citizenship will be secured to them. There need be no fear that either the Democratic party or its newly-elected administrative proposes to oppress or enslave any part of our population, nor to destroy the business interests of the country. We hope on the other hand, to do something to benefit the people. It seems to me that our efforts in that direction would be aided if mischievous croakings and dark imaginings should give place to an earnest endeavor to inspire confidence and to make universal a cheerful hope for the future."

A Spiritualist Doctor.

CASTING OUT DEVILS BY BEATING A WOMAN TO DEATH.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 24.—A dispatch to the *Herald* from Gambier says: Mrs. Welker, living two miles from town, lay ill, and being a spiritualist, refused medical aid, but was pursuaded to submit to treatment by a man named Burrows, who said he was a medium under the influence of the spirit of an Indian chief. Burrows said the woman was afflicted with devils which he proceeded to drive out by beating her head and shoulders and otherwise maltreating her, in consequence of which she died last Wednesday.

Burrows then insisted that the evil spirits had entered into his wife and he beat her savagely but without fatal effect. The house in which Mrs. Welker died was locked and nobody was permitted to enter. On Saturday her cousin Dr. Welker forced his way in and found the corpse stretched on the bed in a state of nudity. Unless Burrows proves to be insane he will be tried for manslaughter.

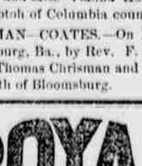
MARRIAGES.

BENDER—KLINE.—At the house of Mr. J. K. Berlin in Rohrsburg, on Thursday, Nov. 20th, by Rev. D. M. Kinter, Mr. Thos. J. Bender of Benton township, to Miss Maggie Kline of Rohrsburg, Pa.

FETZOR—HOFFMAN.—In Montana, Columbia county, Nov. 22nd, 1884, by Rev. G. M. Larned, Mr. Lewis Fetzor of Centralia, and Miss Vianna Hoffman, of Montana, both of Columbia county, Pa.

CHRISMAN—COATES.—On Nov. 27th, at Bloomsburg, Pa., by Rev. F. P. Manhart, Mr. Thomas Chrisman and Mrs. Clara Coates, both of Bloomsburg.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

Now in never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-St., N. Y.

OPERA HOUSE

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

Friday, Nov. 28th, '84.

FUNNIEST PLAY ON EARTH!

The New Musical version of

PECK'S BAD BOY AND HIS PA.

PLAYED ONLY BY

ATKINSON'S

COMEDY COMPANY

CHARLES ATKINSON - - MANAGER.

—WITH—

THE WELL-KNOWN GROCERY!
NEW AND SPARKLING MUSIC!
THE GREAT GOAT SCENE!
COMEDIANS WHO ACT AND SING.
You will

SMILE, TITTER,
LAUGH, SCREAM, YELL.

POPULAR PRICES.

Admission, 35 50 and 75 cents. Tickets for sale at McKinney's.

1885.

Harper's Magazine.

ILLUSTRATED.

With the new volume, beginning in December, *Harper's Magazine* will conclude its thirty-fifth year. The oldest periodical of its type, it is yet, in each new volume, a *new magazine*, not simply because it presents fresh subjects and new pictures, but also, and chiefly, because it steadily advances in the method itself of magazine making. In a word, the *Magazine* becomes more and more the faithful mirror of current life and movement. Leading features in the attractive programme for 1885 are: new serial novels by Constance Fenimore Woolson and W. D. Howells; a new novel entitled "At the Red Glove;" descriptive illustrated papers by F. D. Millet, H. Swain Gifford, E. A. Abbey, H. Gibson, and others; Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer," illustrated by Abbey; important papers on Art, Science, etc.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Per Year:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE	$4.00
HARPER'S WEEKLY	4.00
HARPER'S BAZAR	4.00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	2.00
HARPER'S FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY, One Year (52 Numbers)	10.00

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The volumes of the *Magazine* begin with the Numbers for June and December of each year. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the current Number.

The 51 eleven Semi-annual Volumes of Harper's *Magazine*, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $3.00 per volume. Cloth Cases, for binding, 50 cents each—by mail, postpaid.

Index to Harper's *Magazine*, Alphabetical, Analytical, and Classified, for Volumes 1 to 60, inclusive, from June 1850, to June 1880, one vol., 8vo cloth, $4.00.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS

Address, HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ELIZA KRICKBAUM LATE OF BENTON TWP., DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of Eliza Krickbaum, late of Benton twp., Columbia county, Pa., deceased have been granted by Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator. All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator without delay.

JOHN ASHELMAN,
A. L. Fritz, atty. Administrator.
Nov 28th-6w

AGENTS WANTED—For the lives of

Blaine & Logan, In 1 vol by T. W. Knox. The *Best* and *Cheapest*. Each vol., 500 pages, $1.50. 50 per cent to Agents. Outfit free. Address HARTFORD PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Conn.

Cleveland & Hendricks. In 1 vol by Hon A Barnum.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	.90
Rye " "	70
Corn " "	50
Oats " "	40
Flour per barrel	5 00
Cloverseed	8 00
Butter	28
Eggs	24
Tallow	06
Potatoes new	30
Dried Apples	06
Hams	14
Sides and shoulders	10
Chickens	8
Turkeys	10
Lard per pound	12
Hay per ton	18 00
Beeswax	25
Buckwheat flour per hundred	2 00
Hides per lb	5 to 7
Veal skins per lb	08
Sheep pelts, each	75
Wool per lb	80

DO YOU KNOW

THAT

LORILLARD'S CLIMAX PLUG TOBACCO,

With Red Tin Tag, is the best? Is the purest; is never adulterated with glucose, barytes, molasses, or any deleterious ingredients, as is the case with many other tobaccos.

LORILLARD'S ROSE LEAF FINE CUT TOBACCO

is also made of the finest stock, and for aromatic chewing quality is second to none.

LORILLARD'S NAVY CLIPPINGS.

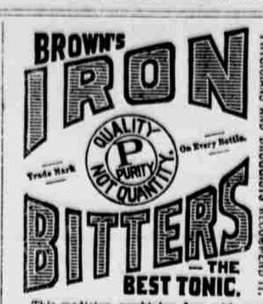
take first rank as a solid durable smoking tobacco wherever introduced.

LORILLARD'S FAMOUS SNUFFS.

have been used for over 150 years, and are sold to a larger amount than any others.

Nov 28-4 w F

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS



PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely **Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.**

It is an unfailing remedy for **Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.**

It is invaluable for **Diseases peculiar to Women,** and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache or produce constipation—*other iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate!

The undersigned will offer at Public Sale on

Thursday, Dec. 11, '84

one farm situated in Mt. Pleasant township, Columbia county, Pa.,

141 Acres

of land lying near the village of Light Street adjoining Fishingcreek on the south and east and land of A. C. VanLiew on the north and ——— Grimes' on the west, about 120 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation the balance in timber, a large

Brick House

and a good well of water at the door, large bank barn and well of water, all in good condition, wagon house and out buildings on the premises.

ALSO

at the same time a large

Grist and Flouring Mill

and farm in Scott township in the village of Light Street, Col Co., Pa., over

100 Acres

of land, 75 acres of farm land and in a good state of cultivation, the balance securing the water right,

2 DWELLING HOUSES

and a bank barn and out buildings on the premises, four pair of burrs and all of the necessary machinery in mill, all in good condition and working order, good water power and plenty of water at all times, fed by Fishingcreek.

Will sell on easy payments. Full conditions made known on day of sale. Possession will be given April 1, 1885, and good title will be given.

Sale to commence at 10 A. M.

JOHN KELCHNER,
nov 14-4 w Light Street, Pa.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on

Saturday, Dec. 6, 1884,

at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described real estate, to-wit:

The undivided one-half interest in the following described real estate: a lot of ground situate in the town of Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, and state of Pennsylvania, BEGINNING at the corner of a lot of ground formerly of Thomas Harris and running thence along the east side of Iron Street northwestwardly about forty feet to a corner of lot formerly of Robison King, now owned by Jacob Millard, thence by the same northeastwardly two hundred and fourteen feet to an alley, thence along the same southeastwardly about forty feet to said Harris lot, thence along the same two hundred and fourteen feet to the place of beginning, CONTAINING eight thousand five hundred feet, be the same more or less, whereon are erected a two-story frame dwelling house and out buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of I. W. McKelvy vs. Mary Lewis, and to be sold as the property of Mary Lewis. Al Vend Ex.

Elwell, Atty.

ALSO

The undivided one-half interest in the following described real estate: a lot of ground situate in the town of Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia and state of Pennsylvania, BEGINNING at the corner of a lot of ground formerly of Thomas Harris, and running thence along the east side of Iron Street northwestwardly about forty feet to a corner of lot formerly of Robison King, now owned by Jacob Millard, thence by the same northeastwardly two hundred and fourteen feet to an alley, thence along the same southeastwardly about forty feet to said Harris lot, thence along the same two hundred and fourteen feet to the place of beginning, CONTAINING eight thousand five hundred feet, be the same more or less, whereon are erected a two-story frame dwelling house and out buildings.

ALSO

The undivided one-half interest in the following described premises situate in the Town of Bloomsburg, Pa. Beginning at a post on the northwest side of First Street in said town and in the line of Jacob Eyer's land, and running thence along said street south fifty-seven and one-fourth west fifty-seven feet to a lot of ground owned by John Ramsey, thence by the same, and by an alley north twenty-nine degrees west five hundred and fifty-one feet six inches to a post in the line of Jacob Eyer's still house lot, thence by the same north fifty-seven degrees east fifty-seven feet to a stone corner and thence by other lands of the said Jacob Eyer, south twenty-nine degrees east five hundred and fifty-one feet 6 inches to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and fifteen and five-tenth perches, more or less.

Seized, taken into execution, at the suit of I. W. McKelvy vs. John Hooper, and to be sold as the property of said John Hooper. Al. Fi. Fa.

Elwell, Atty.

JOHN MOUREY,
Sheriff.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all legatees, creditors, and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors, that the following administration and guardian accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, on Monday December 1st, 1884, at 2 o'clock p. m. on said day:

No. 1. The first and final account of George M. Bower, administrator of Jennie Mosteller, late of Briarcreek township, deceased.

No. 2. The account of M. E. Seybert, administrator of Susan Seybert, administratrix of Samuel Seybert, late of Orange township, deceased.

No. 3. The first and partial account of Jackson Leiby, executor of Daniel Leiby, late of Locust township, deceased.

No. 4. The final account of John Vance, guardian of George M. Kline, a minor child of Harmon Kline, late of Scott township, deceased.

No. 5. The first and final account of John Appleman, guardian of Charles Harris, a minor child and heir of Jacob Harris, late of Hemlock township, deceased.

No. 6. The second and final account of S. C. Jayne, administrator of Lydia W. Dodson, late of the Borough of Berwick, deceased.

No. 7. The first and final account of Allen Mann, executor of Peter Gearhart, late of Beaver township, deceased.

No. 8. The first and final account of Samuel Musgrave, administrator of Mary C. Musgrave late of Greenwood township, deceased.

No. 9. The first and final account of William J. Knorr, administrator of Hannah Knorr, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, deceased.

No. 10. Third and final account of William Eyer and Catherine Ritter, administrators of John Ritter, late of Catawissa township, deceased.

No. 11. The first and final account of George Lion, administrator of Rebecca Linn, late of Mifflinville township, deceased.

G. W. STERNER,
Register & Recorder.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF PETER MOURER, DECEASED.

The uddersigned auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Columbia county, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the administrator in the estate of Peter Mourer, late of Locust township, will sit at his office in Catawissa, on Saturday, Nov. 29, 1884, at 9 o'clock a. m., when and where all parties interested in said estate must appear and pres nt their claims or be debarred from receiving any share of said fund.

W. H. RHAWN,
Nov 7-4 w Auditor.

Good Pay for Agents. $408 to $300 per mo. made selling Sir. Grand New History Famous and Reliable. Entitled the World Wide. Write to J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

mar28-1y ald

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on

Monday, Dec. 1st, '84,

at 2 o'clock P. M., all that certain Real Estate situate in the borough of Berwick, Columbia Co., and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: BEGINNING at the corner of road leading to Evansville and Columbia Avenue, thence West by said Avenue, a distance of 20 feet to lot No. 39, thence South along said lot, a distance of 180 feet to an alley, thence East along said alley a distance of 180 feet to an alley, thence North along said alley 40 feet to road leading to Evansville, thence along said road a distance of 125 feet more or less, to the place of beginning, being lots numbers 40, 41, and 42 in Bowman's addition to Berwick, Pa., at the end of Market street, whereon are erected a two story frame dwelling house and out buildings.

Seized, taken in execution, at the suit of Francis Evans vs. George Duke, and to be sold as the property of said George Duke. Vend Ex.

Evans, atty.

ALSO

the following described real estate, to-wit:

A lot of ground situate in the Town of Bloomsburg, in the County of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, beginning at a post, corner of lot No. 114 and Canal street, running thence along said lot southwestwardly 40 feet to lot No. 118, thence along said lot northwestwardly 140 feet more or less to Ridge Alley, thence along said Alley northwestwardly 40 feet to lot No. 114 aforesaid, thence along said lot southwardly 140 feet more or less to the place of beginning, whereon is erected a two story frame dwelling house, barn and outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Wm. Krickbaum vs. John McCormick and wife and to be sold as the property of John McCormick. Lev. Fa.

Chrisman, Atty.

ALSO

all that certain tract, piece or parcel of land situate in Main township, Col. Co. Pa., bounded on the West by main road leading from Mainville to Espy, on the North by land of Susan Kostenbauder. On the East by land of Franklin Shuman and on the South by land of Boyd A. Yetter and John W. Shuman, containing about twenty-two and a half acres, more or less.

No. 2.—A certain lot of ground situate in Mainville, county and State aforesaid, bounded on the North by main road leading to Mifflinville, on the East and South by land of J. E. Longenberger and on the West by main road running through said town, containing one-fourth of an acre more or less on which are erected a brick store house and out buildings.

No. 3.—A certain house and lot of ground, situate in Mainville aforesaid, bounded on the East by Main Street, on the North by lot of Josiah Fleming on the West by land of Jacob Yetter and on the North by land of J. E. Longenberger, containing one-fourth of an acre more or less, on which are erected a frame dwelling house, stables and outbuildings.

No. 4.—A house and lot of ground in Mainville. Bounded on the East by Main Street, on the South by Public School lot, on the West by land of J. W. Shuman, and on the North by land of Mary Jane Geiger, containing ———, on which are erected a frame house, barn and necessary out buildings everything in good condition.

No. 5.—A certain tract of land situate in Main township aforesaid, Bounded on the Northeast by a public road leading from Mainville to five points, on the West by lands of G. W. Fisher, on the South by same, and on the East by land formerly known as the Conifer timber tract, containing about thirty-five acres more or less on which is erected a plank house.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of R. B. Davis, Cashier, vs. Joseph Geiger and U. J. Campbell, and to be sold as the property of U. J. Campbell. Fi. FA.

Miller, atty.

GRAND JURY LIST.

FOR DECEMBER TERM.

Bloom—W H Dell, N. B. Fowler, D W Armstrong.
Berwick—Charles Hase, Wm. Roup.
Catawissa—Thos Harder.
Center—William Yohe.
Conyngham—Martin Laughlin.
Fishingcreek—Frank Hess.
Greenwood—D K Parker.
Hemlock—Richard Ivey, Mathias Moore, W. P. Leidy, William Girton.
Locust—C W Miller, Peter Gable.
Main—Emanuel Mouser.
Montour—William Trowbridge.
Mt. Pleasant—Mathias Shaeffer.
Orange—H C Bowman.
Pine—Harrey Lunger, Joshua Robbins.
Roaring Creek—Leander Fetterman.
Sugarloaf—James M Shultz.

JURY LIST.

FOR DECEMBER TERM.

Bloom—Harry Eshelman, C I Thomas, A Noble, Joseph Ruckle.
Beaver—John S. Bond, Enoch Rittenhouse.
Berwick—J E Vannatta.
Briarcreek—Gideon Michael, Cyrus Smith.
Catawissa—Albert Kline, Gideon Holderman.
Centre—Henry K Romley, William Miller.
Centralia—Edward Donohue, Martin Walsh, C G Murphy, B J Dyke.
Conyngham—Daniel Goodman, John Crane, Michael Monoghan, John P Hannon.
Fishingcreek—Samuel Smith, W N Hosler.
Greenwood—Nehemiah Kitchen, John I Watts.
Hemlock—E J Ohl.
Locust—Elijah Cleaver, William Beaver.
Montour—Henry Yost.
Mt. Pleasant—Isaac Mordan.
Orange—William Fleckenstine.
Scott—Clark Kressler, J W Hartman, Robert Pursell.
Sugarloaf—

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28 1884.

Correct Railroad Time Table.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:36 a. m.	11:52 a. m.
4:06 p. m.	6:18 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
*7:05 a. m.	8:38 a. m.
11:17 a. m.	11:53 a. m.
‡6:35 p. m.	4:36 p. m.

The 8:38 a. m. train connects at Northumberland with the 9:35 train on Pennsylvania road, reaching Philadelphia at 3:1 p. m.

The 11:53 train connects with Philadelphia and Reading road at Rupert reaching Philadelphia at 6:00 p. m.

The 11:53 train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 1:50, reaching Philadelphia at 7:25 p. m.

The 4:36 p. m. train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 8:05 p. m., and reaches Philadelphia at 3:55 a. m.

—o—

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
11:27 a. m.	12:01 p. m.
6:30 p. m.	3:15 p. m.

Public Sales.

John Kelchner will sell real estate in Scott township on December 11th. See advertisement.

Michigan wheat is now delivered at Scranton, Pa., for 83 cents per bushel.

HOUSE FOR RENT.—Apply to Samuel Neyhard or M. Waykoop, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Peck's Bad Boy, Opera House, November 28th. Lots of fun. Go and see it. Secure seats early.

Pretty suits for little boys; pretty Kilt suits for children, a large stock just received, at D. Lowenberg's.

Persons having torches belonging to the Democratic club of this town, are requested to return them to F. D. Dentler.

The new roller skating rink, at Mendenhall's old lumber yard, will be opened on next Thursday evening, December 4th.

Christmas Cards at wholesale to country dealers, at the COLUMBIAN store. Call and examine.

A. A. Zaner is still lying ill at Audubon, Iowa. His mother, Mrs. John Zaner, has been with him for about three months.

The late election knocked the republican club of this town entirely helpless. There is not enough strength left in them to haul in their sign.

Suits made up in city style by experienced workmen. Call and see what to wear and how to wear it, at David Lowenberg's, the fine merchant tailor of Bloomsburg.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, lately organized will meet in the M. E. Church, at three o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, November 29th. An invitation is extended to all.

If you need any thing in the line of a silver or gold watch or any article of jewelry, silver ware, &c. Call at L. Bernhards, Jewelry Store, and get the best for your money.

A nugget of lead and silver ore was found by Hervey E. Smith upon the land of his mother-in-law last week, which weighed one pound and a quarter. The nugget was rich in ore.

The ladies of the Presbyterian Church will hold a fair and supper in McKinny's store room on Friday and Saturday of next week. Supper from 5 o'clock during the evening. The Fair will be open all day on Saturday.

Do not deny yourself the pleasure of examining our new and great bargains in clothing. We are taking the lead in style, fit, assortment, goods and price. An ocular demonstration will satisfy you. Call soon—at the popular store of D. Lowenberg.

The History of Columbia county will be sold for $1.35 until January 1st. 600 pages, illustrated, well bound, on heavy tinted paper. This is less than cost, but they must be disposed of. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Address, The COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Nov 28-4w

A monument to the memory of the late republican candidates for President and Vice-President, hangs from the third story windows of Dentler's building. It was formerly used as a transparency by the Blaine and Logan club, but now it hangs there, dark and solitary, like Poe's raven perched upon the bust of Pallas, and though it speaks not in words, it wails in silence 'Nevermore."

The remarks of Col. Freeze in nominating David Lowenberg for Chairman of the Democratic meeting at the Opera House last Friday, were words of well deserved praise. There is no more ardent and unselfish worker for the party in the State than Mr. Lowenberg, and what he does, he does from purely patriotic motives, and not for any selfish personal gain. May he live long to enjoy the respect of his fellow-democrats.

John Moyer was robbed of about two hundred and fifty dollars at Beach Haven on last Friday evening. He placed two valises, one of which contained the money, behind the bar of the hotel about half-past six o'clock, and went away. Upon his return in a short time, the money was missing. Suspicion fell upon three tramps, two men and a woman. Two of them were traced and were found upon a canal boat while at the Rupert lock, and were arrested. They gave their names as Edward Myers and Maggie Ward of Wilkes-Barre. On Monday they were brought before Jno. M. Clark Esq., for a hearing and were discharged for want of sufficient evidence to be hold them.

On Friday night while the Democrats were rejoicing, there was darkness thick as mud about the dwellings of many disappointed and disheartened Republicans. Not a ray of light gleamed through the tightly-closed shutters of their front windows, and even the kitchen girls are supposed to have been compelled to sit in darkness with a screen before the cook stove, for fear a gleam of light might be seen in the back part of the house. The masters of the mansions are suspected of sitting in their cellars wrapped in sack cloth, with ashes scattered profusely over their heads, cursing the Democracy in general, and old Dr. Burchard in particular. Here and there a head appeared from a second story window, where curiosity got the better of the orders of the head of the house, but as a rule the Republicans seemed to forget that the President-elect will be President of the United States, and not simply the President of the Democratic party. In many places the people have united, irrespective of party, in illuminations and friendly feeling, but such liberality of political sentiment does not exist here. Notwithstanding this, the Democrats made just as much noise, and painted the town just as red as though there were no houses of mourning along the line.

There is an ordinance of the town prohibiting the shooting of fire crackers and squibs within the town limits. Following the example set by the republicans four years ago in the violation of that ordinance, somebody purchased a lot of fire-works to be sent off during the jollification last Friday night, and some of them were displayed on Main street. This set some of our republican friends in a frenzy of excitement, and the denunciations of the democratic town authorities were long and loud, because this thing was permitted. The facts are that Constable Woodward forbid the use of any fireworks, and but for the fact that the fireworks all went off at once by an accident, the wagon containing them would have been stopped. Four years ago two republicans were arrested and fined five dollars each and costs, for a similar act. One paid his fine and the other appealed the case to the court, and his fine has never been paid.

On Monday Charles Yost was arrested and taken before the President of the council for setting off the fire-works and was fined five dollars and costs.

This makes things even, and there is no ground for any charges of partiality against the authorities.

New Goods.

Diaries for 1885.
Photograph Albums from 50 cents up.
Autograph Albums from 15 cents up.
Birthday Cards from 1 cent up.
Pocket Books and purses in great variety.
Plaques in hammered brass, and Papier Mache for hand-painting.
Easels for plaques and photographs.
Photograph frames in Holly wood for decorating.
Frames in plush and satin.
Gilt edge cards in all shapes for decorating in water colors.
Scrap books from 25 cents up.
Checkers and board for 5 cents. Checkers and board for 10 cents.
Chess, Dominoes, and all kinds of games.
Our Holiday goods will be open about December 1st. COLUMBIAN STORE.

Notice To Tax Collectors.

An act of the Legislature and approved June, 2nd 1881. (See pamphlet laws, page 45) requires tax collectors, township and borough officers to make return of seated and unseated lands upon which no property can be found from which to make taxes, to the County Commissioners on or before the first day of January next, with a sufficient discription by boundries or otherwise, of each separate lot or tract and about the quantity of the same. Those who fail to make returns by said day will be held for such loss. Taxes so returned become a lien against the property so returned. We have blanks on which these returns are to be made and will furnish them upon application of collectors.

JOHN B. CASEY,
Com's. Clerk.

Commissioner's Office.
Nov. 14th tf.

Peck's Bad Boy.

That the opera house was not filled with people last night was probably due to the fact that the Democrats had taken possession of the town and the rest of our folks were busy looking at them. But those who did go found fun enough to make them forget that a President had just been elected, even though they doubtfully named the man. "Peck's Bad Boy" is designed for amusement only, and in that respect is a success. The Bad Boy may be criticised severely by those who have read the occasional sketches published in nearly all the papers of the country, but when he appears on the stage the critic is almost certain to forget his purpose and involuntarily split his sides with laughter at the ludicrous pranks played by the Boy and his Chum. Whatever is objectionable is indulged in by Pa and Ma, for which the Boy should certainly not be held responsible.

The company is fortunate in having Mr. Harry T. Wilson as manager. We have met Mr. Wilson on a number of occasions, and invariably found him identified with successful companies. His urbanity wins him friends in all quarters, and with the press he is a universal favorite.—*York Daily*

Bloomsburg, Opera House, Friday night, November 28th.

Don't Leave Children Alone.

The great danger which mothers run in leaving their little ones by themselves, even for a brief period, has been so frequently exemplified that it would hardly seem necessary to give further warning. Another sad case occurred at Allentown the other day. The victim of the accident is a year-old child of Mr. Lewis Leslie. Mr. Leslie is a puddler by trade, but as the rolling mills are not in operation he found employment in the car works at Ferndale, going there in the morning and returning in the evening. Monday morning Mrs. Leslie left the house on an errand, leaving several of her children in the kitchen. During her absence the child which was sitting on the floor began playing with matches and accidentally set its clothes on fire. Soon the garments were all ablaze, and seeing the child's perilous position the rest of the children ran out of the house and screamed for help. By the time assistance arrived, however, all the child's clothing had been consumed by the fire and the poor infant was horribly burned about the body, face, arms and back, and is not expected to recover. The children who were in the room when the accident occurred were so scared that they were unable to state how the child's clothing caught fire, but the match theory seems to be the most plausible one.—*Ex.*

Berwick.

Miss Abbie Mack of Montrose visited friends in this place during Sunday.

Mr. A. V. Bower left for Carlisle Wednesday to visit his brother.

Mrs. Jno. Moorhead is visiting her parents at Watsontown.

Mr. H. R. Reedy had the satisfaction of laying out a fine sixty-seven pound fawn in his deer hunt. The party of about half-a-dozen having captured three among them.

The C. L. S. C. met at Mrs. Jones' residence last Tuesday evening, and pursued a splendid lesson.

The storm of Sunday night did very little damage in this place, but it took a very close house to keep out all the rain as the wind drove it from point to point.

A large number participated in the Democratic demonstration at Bloomsburg Friday evening and all report a splendid time.

Beach Haven Democrats had a jollification on Tuesday, with an ox roast to help it along. Grozer's band was in attendance.

The rolling mill has started on a contract of about four hundred tons of merchant bar iron. The foundry will start next week on wheels.

Instructions in all branches of Drawing and Penmanship by Mrs. E. R. Gardner, teacher of Drawing and Penmanship in B. S. N. S. Class, Friday afternoon, Saturday morning and afternoon. Institute terms.

MRS. E. R. GARDNER, B. S. N. S.
Nov 21-4w

A Plucky Driver.

Last Friday night some colored fires and fire-works were placed in the wagon of Jonathan Troup to be set off in the procession. As the parade passed up Main street some sparks fell among the fire-works, and soon they began to go off in all directions. Rockets, Roman candles and red fires mingled their brilliancy, and the noise and the light frightened the team attached to the wagon, which were young and fiery horses, and they dashed up the street apparently beyond the control of Mr. Troup. Charles Yost was in the wagon when the fire started, and his coat tail catching he jumped out. Those who saw the sight say it was almost beyond description. The horses were dashing along at a fearful rate, the wagon box was one blaze of fire and in the midst of it stood Mr. Troup hanging on to the reins with all his strength. He succeeded in stopping the horses down East street, but not until his wagon was badly damaged and one of his feet severely burned. His gum boots saved him from more serious injury, and perhaps from death. There are not many men who would have stood his ground as bravely as Mr. Troup did. He stuck to the burning wagon and stopped his horses at the risk of his life.

Bargains unprecedented are now offered in Fall and Winter clothing. Elegant styles, new patterns, enticing prices. At the popular store of David Lowenberg.

FOR RENT.—A farm of 100 acres in Franklin township, Lycoming county, 80 acres cleared by Jonathan Hartman, Derrs, P. O. Columbia county.

Nov. 21-2w*

Benton.

The Rev. Wharton of Lightstreet preached the funeral sermon of John Savage at Espy. He was assisted by the Revs. Sharrett's and Reemer Text, St. John VIII, latter clause of 7th verse. He referred the bereaved to Him who is a Father to the fatherless and a husband to the widow, and who healeth the broken-hearted. His gracious words of consolation were well timed and spoken with much sympathy. If he has as large a soul correspondingly as he has a body (which we have every reason to believe he has) he is a noble structure of God's workmanship. We admired his demeanor and sociability, and his brotherly attitude towards his clerical associates. After the obsequies, and surrounding the table for refreshments, the friends from a distance were urged to satisfy their hunger first. Our place fell next to this brother, and our better half was seated at his other side to whom he said (handing her a plate well filled) "You came as far as he did," (referring to us) to which she replied, "How do you know?" When we remarked, "We look so much alike, how could he help but know?" The bereaved family have the sympathy of the community and friends. We also met with some on that occasion whom we have not seen since early youth.

Plenty of work for the children for the next four or six months. Their workshops are busy scenes of life and activity. Their joyful and beaming faces betray the happiness which is the outcropping of innocent and aspiring hearts as they bend over their work. And step by step, or task by task whether from the Appleton or Swinton Series matters not, they are the developing buds of hope, with air castles built high and tottering, but nevertheless, and to battle with a false world and disappointment. O, that proper influences might be thrown about all the dear children.

The dull and sleepy mind which gives rise to sloth and indifference, and consequently to indolence and wilful neglect, was certainly awakened on Wednesday morning, of last week by the awful presence of a monster snow to the depth of a few inches. The cold North-East wind gave warning of its approach. The divine injunction "Be ye therefore ready," is very applicable to the inclement season about to be ushered upon us, "For in such an hour as ye think not," ye may be frozen up and snowed under. Therefore it is highly important that outdoor work is properly shaped fuel and clothing secured, corn and fodder housed, stock sheltered, and the comforts of man and beast provided for in due season. Otherwise all these things will necessarily be attended to with much inconvenience and expense with great loss and suffering to both. We hope it will not winter in yet.

Answer to last week's puzzle: "Bloomsburg State Normal School."

The Democrats, like the seventeen year locusts, seem to spring up everywhere from the ground, innumerable and exultant. On last Saturday forenoon the Democrats raised a beautiful hickory pole 75 feet in length, at Van Camp, and in the evening they had a jollification at Cambra. About a hundred horsemen paraded the streets. Torches, lanterns, and lights were brandished in the air. The dwellings, &c., were beautifully lit up with many colored lights, the street was illuminated with red light—coal oil barrels and boxes were burned on the corner. There was no need of speeches nor band music, night was made hideous enough with yelling and cheering. Many comcial scenes were witnessed which brought forth round upon round of applause. To their honor be it said, much as we enjoyed the jollification we hardly know which to admire most—the demonstration, or the noble conduct of our Republican friends during the parade. Radical and extreme in politics, fair and upright in opinion and dealing, but sick and despondent in defeat. We pity them in their disappointment, but congratulate the country on our success.

Local news scarce this week.

On last Sunday afternoon and night we had a copious rain. Just at dusk it was accompanied with lightning, thunder and terrific wind.

Corn fodder was scattered over the ground by the heavy wind, and thoroughly saturated with the rain, on last Sunday.

The Democrats will have a jollification at Benton one night this week. Every Democrat is bound to have his jubilee.

A PUZZLE.

We are composed of twenty-one letters.
Our 1, 7, 15, 10, 16, 7 is a dominion or province.
Our 6, 7, 8, 9 is what shipwrecked mariners covet.
Our 12, 10, 11, 4, 18, 6, 2, 14 is a county town.
Our 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, 14, 10, 16, 21 is what we possess.
Our 21, 18, 19, 20 is our opponents' condition.
Our 17, 14, 21, 18, 11 is an inflammable substance.
Our 10, 11, 12 is a conjunction.
Our 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 is a city in O. We are set apart for a special duty.

If these puzzles are not interesting to the readers of the COLUMBIAN, especially to the young, we send no more. Let the correspondent be informed through the COLUMBIAN.

The largest assortment of stamping patterns, new, just received, all designs stamped to order. Paint stamping done. Embroidery done to order at Mrs. Maize's Millinery store.

WANTED.—A small load of split hickory sticks about twenty inches long, suitable for fire-place. Inquire at this office before delivering.

Centralia.

A centre bar broke on one of the wagons at Logan colliery on Wednesday, when the cars were nearing the surface. The break caused the rope to become detached, leaving the wagons run the whole distance of the slope uncontrolled. Eight loaded wagons that were standing on the bottom were entirely demolished in the collision. The bottom-men had a narrow escape from being killed by the debris.

Thomas Gallagher buried a child on Tuesday, after an illness of several months. Interment took place at Mt. Carmel.

Hugh Rock, the old man who was struck on the head with an ax a few weeks ago, for not acceding to the demands for money, of one of our young men, was again beaten on Wednesday night by unknown parties, and is lying in a precarious condition.

Moses Goldstein, engaged extensively in the clothing business in Shenandoah, has opened a branch store in this borough.

Michael Hughes has returned to town, after spending several months in Wilkes Barre.

The heavy rain of Sunday evening was a God-send in this section, as the water supply was giving out. Residents on the outskirts of town were compelled to carry it over two miles.

John Dixon left town on Saturday for an extended tour through Ireland and England, the former being his native land.

Thomas Gallagher, a miner at Hazel Dell, was caught by a fall of coal in a breast on Thursday, and had an arm and several ribs broken.

Miss Lewis, of Mt. Carmel, is fitting up a store room on Locust Avenue, preparatory to starting a dry goods store.

The plumbers employed in fitting in the steam apparatus in the Catholic church, completed their work on Saturday. The church was heated for the first time on Sunday, and gave general satisfaction. It is now one of the coziest buildings in the county.

P. W. Kiefobor of Philadelphia, spent part of the week among his numerous friends in town.

A three-year-old child of M. O'Hara died of membraneous croup on Monday.

Over one hundred people of town took in "The Mascotte," pronuced by the Wilbur Opera Company at the opening of Ferguson's Opera House, at Shenandoah, on Tuesday evening. A special train left here at 6:45, returning after the close of the play. All were pleased with their trip, and say it was well worth the price of admission to have a view of the interior of the building.

Blanche Lashelle, a fourteen-year-old daughter of Dr. R. M. Lashelle, died on Sunday evening last, of pneumonia, after a very short illness. Miss Blanche was an estimable young lady, loved alike by old and young. Her death will cause a vacancy among her large circle of friends, which will be difficult to fill. The scholars of the High School, which she attended, followed the remains to their final resting place in Odd Fellows' Cemetery on Wednesday afternoon.

Jerseytown.

Mr. C. Kreamer has gone to the city to lay in a stock of winter goods. Look out for bargains when he returns.

Last week we had a light snow fall; it soon disappeared, succeeded by beautiful weather but muddy roads.

Our boys took advantage of the little snow and caught a number of rabbits which are numerous this season, it is reported.

A few days since Messrs. Rorrick and Lose passed through here on their way to Rupert with a drove of over three hundred fine looking turkeys.

Mr. H. H. Stout moves to Limestone today. His removal leaves the Sunday School without a Superintendent; takes from the church an active, working member, and the Temperance cause loses its chief advocate in this section.

It is said Mr. James Hartman moves into the house vacated by Mr. Stout.

Mr. Lew Philips moved his household furniture, &c., into his father's new house on Saturday, preparatory to coming here to live when the building is completed.

Last Thursday morning it was learned that a large bear had been prowling around the neighborhood the previous night. It crossed near the house of Mr. Silas Welliver. This was no sooner heard in the morning than a number of our hunters with a dozen hounds started in pursuit. They learned that the bear had attacked a dog about two miles north of here, and had been beaten off with a rail by Lew Crossly Crossly at the time having nothing with which to kill the bear. The hunters struck the trail somewhere on the hills and thinking the bear had taken a certain direction went that course to head it off. Their calculations were not well made, they missed the direction taken by bruin and therefore failed to capture him.

It was sometime before some of our republican friends would allow themselves to conclude that Cleveland's election was certain—was beyond the point of the corruptionists' power.

Where, oh, where, is that little pine pole! Silently, suddenly it disappeared last Saturday. L. Y.

Buckhorn.

Miss Mattie Hartman of this place interprets the puzzle in the Benton items of last issue to be the following name: Bloomsburg State Normal School. [This is the correct answer.—ED.]

Fred Bloch raised his new barn on Saturday last. This is the second barn raising Fred has had this summer, the first one having been destroyed by fire.

On the 22nd, inst., Johny Hartman sold at public sale a set of knives and forks for ninety cents, that cost him $6.00.

The heaviest rain that we have had this summer and fall, fell here on Sunday evening. It was accompanied by a few sharp flashes of lightning and loud peals of thunder.

Miss Maggie Diehl of Bloomsburg, visited the day schools of this place on Monday last.

Miss Myers of Danville, spent a few days of the early part of the week with the Fouiks' young folks.

Frank Baum of Bloomsburg, passed through town Monday taking orders for a beautiful Photograph Album. Christmas is coming, and I would not mind having one of the admirable kind for the holiday season.

To-day (Tuesday), Miss Grace and Master Milton Shoemaker started for the Orphans' School at Loydsville, Pa.

On the third day of this week, Weldy Dent moved from Danville to his new home two miles north of Buckhorn.

Chas. Werkheiser and Lewis Girton sold their flocks of turkeys to Mr. Pettit of Lightstreet on the 25th inst.

The schools will be closed on Thanksgiving Day.

Our school-board has a meeting next Saturday afternoon.

Amos F. Obl, formerly of this place, now in Allegheny City, is coming home on Friday of next week. He expects to spend Christmas here.

The Jollification.

A BIG CROWD IN TOWN.

On Monday night of last week a meeting of democrats was held in Furman's Hall for the purpose of making arrangements for a proper celebration of the National Democratic Victory. A large number were in attendance, and David Lowenberg was elected Chairman, and G. M. Quick Secretary. The following committees were appointed: Committee of arrangements, D. Lowenberg, G. A. Clark, C. W. Miller, M. F. Eyerly, George Hassert, Peter Jones, G. M. Quick, Thos. Gorry, W. F. Bodine, W. Rhodomoyer, G. M. Lockard, Dr. Gardner, A. V. Hower, P. Billmeyer, P. Lennon and W. Yost. G. M. Lockard was made treasurer.

Committee on distribution of posters, C. H. Campbell, Jno. F. Caldwell, J. S. Phillips, F. D. Dentler, Wm. Housel, W. C. Richart, E. R. Furman, Less Alexander, Oscar Alexander, Charles Hassert, Dr. J. R. Evans, Jno. K. Bittenbender, Peter Gross, Wm. H. Gilmore and Charles Decker.

Committee on Finance, Geo. M. Lockard, Peter Billmeyer and M. F. Eyerly.

Committee on printing, D. Lowenberg, Dr. B. F. Gardner and Geo. Hassert.

Committee on lamps, Geo. A. Clark, Peter Jones and A. V. Hower.

Committee on banners, Wm. Rhodomoyer, Thomas Gorry, and Wm. F. Bodine.

Committee on mottoes, C. W. Miller and G. M. Quick.

THE MORNING PARADE.

At 10:30 o'clock mounted marshals were galloping back and forth in performance of their duties, to get the parade in marching order. It was after 11 o'clock before the procession started from Fifth street where it was formed. There was a long string of wagons and horsemen, many of them bearing banners with mottoes and sharp hits. A boat containing a motley crew, represented the republican party going up Salt River. The Bloomsburg Band headed the line in Buckalews' band Wagon drawn by four horses. There were many wagons each drawn by four horses, and containing delegations from different townships. The bad condition of the roads prevented many delegations from coming in as they intended. But for this the demonstration would have been the largest ever witnessed here.

The parade was under the direction of U. H. Ent, Chief Marshal, and the following assistants:

Dr. B. F. Gardner, C. S. Furman, J. H. Mercer, G. M. Quick, Robt. Welliver, Charles Jones, Henry Jones, J. H. Maize, C. H. Campbell, Robt. Buckingham, J. K. Lockard, Clinton Sterling, Peter Hippenstiel, G. M. Lockard, Frank Ikeler, Joe Lowenberg, Frank Gardner, C. E. Savage, D. R. Coffman, J. K. Bittenbender, D. F. Weiss, I. K. Miller, C. W. Miller, M. F. Eyerly, Henry Hassert, Warren Eyer.

The line of march was as follows: Fifth to East, to Fourth, to Market, to Third, to East, to Main, and thence to the Fair grounds. Owing to the wet condition of the Fair grounds, the procession did not stop there, but came back to Market street where it disbanded, and the announcement was made that a meeting would be held in the Opera House at 2:30 o'clock.

THE SPEECHES.

At 2:30 o'clock the Opera House was packed full. It had been announced that General McClellan would be present, among others, and every effort was put forth by the committee to secure his attendance, but he was unable to come. A number of other prominent men were invited, but the only ones who responded favorably were Judge E. L. Dana and Joseph D. Coons Esq., of Wilkesbarre.

Col. Freeze, in calling the meeting to order, said: "It gives me great pleasure to call this meeting to order, and to be allowed also to name to you a presiding officer for your deliberations. I shall submit to you the name of a gentleman who for more than a quarter of a century has labored in the cause, and has freely given his time and his money to the success of the party, its measures and its men. During this period he has uniformly been chosen as our delegate to the National Convention; and he has, in each Presidential year, been at the head of the County organization as Chairman of the County Committee. It is eminently fitting, therefore, that now, when success has crowned our efforts, he should preside at this meeting assembled to celebrate our victory. I name to you, fellow citzens, as the Chairman, David Lowenberg, of Bloomsburg." The nomination was received with tumultuous cheers, and during their continuance Mr. Lowenberg assumed the chair. By request, Col. Freeze then read the list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, as follows:

Vice Presidents.

Cyrus B. McHenry,
Samuel Snyder,
H. Schweppenheiser,
Peter Hippensteel,
William Eyer,
C. C. Trench,
Rohr McHenry,
Henry Kelchner,
John Kressler,
Thomas Schweppenheiser,
J. J. McHenry,
Isaiah Bower,
John Mordan.

SECRETARIES.

Jacob H. Maize,
Geo. E. Elwell,
C. M. Vandersllce.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to escort the speakers to the meeting: Charles G. Barkley, John M. Smith, Hon. James Lake. During the absence of the committee the Band played an inspiring air, and on the return of the committee with Gen Edmund L. Dana and Jos. B. Coons Esq., they were received with great applause. The Chairman then introduced Mr. Coons, who said: That it gave him great pleasure to meet the Democracy of old Columbia on this auspicious occasion. That since he had become a voter, we had ever been beaten, and this was so new an experience to him he hardly knew how to behave or what to say. The speaker then discussed at some length, and with great thoughtfulness, the question of what should be the course of the incoming administration—the full meaning of our victory, the requirements of the people and the political duty of the hour; and closed with a stirring congratulation to the party on its success, on its opportunity for administrative reform, and the necessity that the reform should be full and complete.

The address was received with great demonstrations of satisfaction. After the applause had subsided the Chairman introduced the next speaker, Gen. E. L. Dana. He was received with great cordiality, for among the audience were some persons who had known him in the war with Mexico in 1846, as well as some who served under him in the "late unpleasantness." He began by complimenting the old guard of Columbia for its long faithfulness in the party—that in the darkest hours of the political horizon the old guard always stood in the breach and rolled up her majorities for the cause of honest government—though often defeated, never faltering when the trumpet sounded and the column moved to the attack. As in the deadly conflict of the battle field, there was a fierce joy in the coming onset, in the roar of artillery and the shouting of the captains, so in the more peaceful contests of the civil arena, there was excitement and pleasure; and in this case, heightened when the contest was over by the splendid success on a well-fought field. Against place, power, position, money and a hundred thousand office holders, their uncles their cousins and their aunts, the Democracy had succeeded; and to that success the old guard of Columbia had very largely contributed by its unflinching devotion and splendid voting. Gen. Dana then reviewed the political history of the Republican party at some length, compared it and its policy with those of the Democratic party, humorously alluded to the funeral orations which have been pronounced upon us by the Republicans, and adding that even in our supposed death the Democracy were terrible to the Republicans, as many of them were afraid of dead people. He pointed out the corrupting influences which had destroyed the Republicans, and warned the Democracy against them. Expressed his confidence in the firmness as well as the honesty of President Cleveland, and assured the audience that the same vigor which had redeemed the city of Buffalo and the State of New York from plunderers, would rescue the National government, and return it to honesty and economy.

Tendering his thanks to the unterrified Democracy of Columbia for giving him this opportunity of addressing them on this occasion, he trusted that four years hereafter we might be permitted to join in a second similar meeting, having fulfilled our pledges to the people, and restored the country to peace, quiet and prosperity.

THE TORCHLIGHT PARADE.

The crowning event of the day was the evening procession. Soon after six o'clock Main street became thronged with torch bearers, and before seven the procession was formed on Market street. There were over one thousand torches in line. Owing to the muddy condition of the roads those on foot took the sidewalk. The Bloomsburg Band rode in Buckalews' band wagon, followed by about 300 horsemen, and numerous wagons. A delegation from Berwick brought a band from that place, and one of the most striking features of the parade was a small steamboat which came from Berwick, on the canal. It was placed on wheels, and kept up a constant tooting of its whistle, while red fire burned upon its stern as it was hauled through the streets. The town was literally painted red, as the glare from the burning colored fires cast their bright rays in every direction. Main street represented a huge conflagration as these lights shone from Dr. House's office, the Exchange hotel, J. F. Caldwell's, D. Lowenberg's, Gilmore's, Lockard's, Dr. Gardner's, and other points.

All along the line the residences of Democrats were brilliantly, and many of them elaborately illuminated. It would be impossible so particularize, as an attempt to name those who showed their appreciation of the occasion would include nearly every Democratic property owner in town. Chinese lanterns, flags, colored windows, and red fires appeared at every turn, and were greeted by the enthusiastic paraders with shouts of applause, and long continued burrahs.

The line of march was as follows: Up Main to Normal School, countermarch to East, thence to Sixth, countermarch to Fifth, thence to Market, thence to Third, thence to West, thence to Main, thence to Leonard, thence to Third and Railroad streets, thence to Main, thence to Market, thence to Third, thence to Centre, thence to Fifth, thence to Catharine, thence to Fourth, thence to Iron, thence to Frst, thence to Market, thence to Main.

For two hours the parade and enthusiasm were kept up, and when at last it was over, the unanimous verdict of the Democracy was that it was the grandest display of the kind ever witnessed in Bloomsburg.

Representative Democrats from all parts of the county were present and helped to swell the crowd.

A word to the wise.—The most complete and varied stock of Fall and Winter goods can now be seen at the popular store of David Lowenberg.

LOCAL NOTICES.

I. W. Hartman & Son's have the cheapest muslins in the town. Best at 7 cents per yard by the Bolt.

More Hosiery, Leggins and Mittens this week at Lutz & Sloan's.

C. C. Marr wants geese Feathers.

500 pairs of men's, ladies', misses', and children's Stockings at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

Ladies' Coats at cost, at Lutz & Sloan's.

Corn, Chickens, Turkeys and Lard, wanted at C. C. Marr's.

Driving Gloves, Dress Gloves, House Gloves, Stable Gloves, Street Gloves, Party Gloves, at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

You can save money by going to Lutz & Sloan's for Blankets.

C. C. Marr pays 25c. for Eggs.

Look not so much at price in buying goods at I. W. Hartman & Son's, but at the quality—it pays better in the end.

The price of cashmeres and other dress goods reduced, at Lutz & Sloan's.

Go to C. C. Marr's for Winter Boots.

Don't think about buying your Christmas presents until I. W. Hartman & Son have opened theirs.

More underwear just received at Lutz & Sloan's. Very cheap.

Comfortables at C. C. Marr's very cheap.

A Shawl, a Coat or a new Dress from I. W. Hartman & Son's will please your wife or daughter.

The price of all Shawls reduced, at Lutz & Sloan's.

Wool Blankets very cheap at C. C. Marr's.

New goods at J. B. Skeer's.

LUMBER.—Planing mill in lumber yard. I have all kinds of worked lumber—white pine, yellow pine and hemlock flooring; white pine and hemlock German siding, surface boards, surface siding, wainscoting, moulding. All kinds of lumber in rough, at Lightstreet, by

aug 22-3m SILAS YOUNG.

Enlarging the Tables and Shelves in the Grocery department for Christmas goods at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

EGGS.—Highest market price paid, in cash, for eggs, at J. F. Caldwell's.

Go to C. C. Marr's for cheap and good Dress goods.

I. W. Hartman & Son's Book Department will be extra attractive this season.

Ranges, cook and parlor stoves and all kinds of stove repairs at Sharpless' Foundry. Oct 31-4w

Tell it all over that I. W. Hartman & Son will have the greatest assortment of Christmas goods in the county.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

"HACKMETACK."

A lasting and fragrant perfume. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by Moyer Bros.

SHILOH'S VITALIZER

is what you need for Constipation, loss of Appetite, Dizziness and all symptoms of Dyspepsia. Price 10 and 75 cents per bottle. For sale by Moyer Bros.

THE REV. GEORGE H. THAYER,

of Bourbon, Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to Shiloh's Consumption Cure." Sold by Moyer Bros.

A NASAL INJECTOR

Free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Sold by Moyer Bros.

For lame back, side or chest use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cents. For sale by Moyer Bros.

BRIEF MENTION.

"I have used Burdock Blood Bitters with great benefit for indigestion and constipation of the bowels." C. L. Easton, Hamilton, Ont.

WHAT WE WANT.

Give Homeopath his pellets, Allopath his pills; but for rheumatism, for aches, for pains and sprains, Thomas' Eclectric Oil is ineffably superior to either. It has benefited as many people as it has had purchasers. All druggists sell it.

"ROUGH ON COUGHS."

Ask for "Rough on Coughs," for coughs, colds, sore throat, hoarseness. Troches, 15c. Liquid, 25c.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

HEART PAINS.

Palpitation, dropsical, dizziness, indigestion, headache, sleeplessness cured by "Wells' Health Renewer."

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns. 15c. Quick, complete cure. Hard or soft corns, warts, bunions.

"ROUGH ON PAIN" POROUSED PLASTER;

Strengthening, improved, the best for backache, pains in chest or side rheumatism, neuralgia.

THIN PEOPLE.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia headache, nervousness, debility. $1.

WHOOPING COUGH,

and the many throat affections of children, promptly, pleasantly and safely relieved by "Rough on Coughs" troches, 15c.; balsam, 25c.

MOTHERS.

If you are failing, broken, worn out and nervous, use "Wells' Health Renewer." $1. Druggists.

LIFE PRESERVER.

If you are losing your grip on life, try "Wells' Health Renewer." Goes direct to weak spots.

"ROUGH ON TOOTHACHE."

Instant relief for neuralgia, toothache, earache. Ask for "Rough on Toothache." 15 and 25 cents.

PRETTY WOMEN.

Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity. Don't fail to try "Wells' Health Renewer."

CATARRHAL THROAT AFFECTIONS,

Hacking, irritating coughs, colds, sore throat, cured by "Rough on Coughs." Troches, 15c. Liquid 25c.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ring-worm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains.

THE HOPE OF THE NATION.

Children slow in development, puny, scrawney, and delicate, use "Wells' Health Renewer."

WIDE AWAKE

three or four hours every night coughing. Get immediate relief and sound rest by using Wells' "Rough on Coughs." Troches, 15.; Balsam, 25c.

"ROUGH ON PAIN" POROUSED PLASTER;

Strengthening, improved, the best for backache, pains in chest or side, rheumatism, neuralgia.

WILL YOU SUFFER

with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint? Shiloh's Vitalizer is guaranteed to cure you. For sale by Moyer Bros.

CATARRH CURED,

health and sweet breath secured by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Nasal Injector free. For sale by Moyer Bros.

CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH

and Bronchitis immediately relieved by Shiloh's Cure. For sale by Moyer Bros.

HIS SLIPPERY GLASS EYE.

"The Squire," says the author of "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," wore one glass eye and a wig. The glass eye was constantly slipping out of focus, and the wig turning around sidewise on his head whenever he addressed the people of the Flat Creek District." Sad spectacle. Parker's Hair Balsam preserves and promotes the groth of the natural hair. It also restores the natural color to hair which has faded or become gray. Clean, elegant, beneficial, highly perfumed.

Sept 26-eom 5t

MR. GOUGH ON SILK HATS.

"It would be no violation of the commandment," said John B. Gough, "if a man were to fall down and worship the silk hat, for it is not made in the likeness of anything in heaven, or on earth, or in the waters which are under the earth." Besides it heats the head and causes the hair to fall off. Parker's Hair Balsam will stop that and restore the original color to gray or faded hair. Not oily, not a dye, beneficial, deliciously perfumed. A perfect hair dressing. 50c. All druggists.

Sep 19-5t

When baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA,
When she was a child, she cried for CASTORIA,
When she became Miss, she clung to CASTORIA,
When she had Children, she gave them CASTORIA.

HARD TO BELIEVE.

It is hard to believe that a man was cured of a Kidney disease after his body was sw

Our Foreign Wheat Market.

There can be no doubt that the questionable methods of the wheat brokers in this country in securing "corners" on the market, etc., have seriously affected our wheat trade with Europe. The consequence of their work is, according to Consul-General Cramer, that England, Germany, Switzerland and other countries that are obliged to import wheat for home consumption are looking about for different markets from which to draw their supplies. Southern Russia, Hungary, and East India are already sending large quantities of wheat to the countries just named. For instance, there were imported into Switzerland during the month of July last about 35,546 sacks of wheat by way of Genoa alone, of which 10,746 sacks were from India and 14,800 from Russia, and only a small portion of the whole amount was from the United States. But Genoa is not the only place through which wheat from foreign countries is passing into Switzerland, Havre, Antwerp, and warehouses at different points on Lake Constance—these are places through which wheat is also shipped to Switzerland. Several years ago the largest amount of wheat annually imported into that country came from the United States; now only about one-third of the whole amount imported comes from this country. The reason is that on account of the "wheat corners" and high cost of transportation in America the price of our wheat has been increased, while the quantity of wheat grown in Southern Russia, Hungary, and India has been during the past few years greatly increased, and the prices of through-freight decreased. Our wheat-growers, transportation companies, and dealers in that article desire to realize large profits, which greatly enhances the price of our wheat by the time it reaches the European markets, while the Russian, Hungarian, and Indian wheat-growers, and the various transportation companies carrying the wheat from these countries are satisfied with a comparatively small profit, so long as their article finds a ready market. It is in this manner that American wheat has to contend with a heavy competition in Switzerland if not in all Europe. The various railroad and steamship companies of Europe that carry this article are now considering the question of a still greater reduction of the through-freight tariff on wheat from the countries above referred to. If they succeed it will furnish a new impetus to the wheat-growers to constantly enlarge wheat culture. Hence there is danger than can be disposed of unless the original prices and the cost of transportation are reduced. The wheat harvests of this year in Europe and India have been exceptionally good. It has been calculated that unless American wheat can be sold in Liverpool, and Havre at $1 per bushel it will be displaced by European and Indian wheat. Thus our wheat-producing capacity and export will receive a sudden check which cannot fail to bring about much suffering if not many failures in our own country.—*N. Y. Observer.*

Washing Butter.

The only time that all the buttermilk and what it contains can be separated from the butter, and removed without requiring to knead or overwork the butter, is while the butter is yet in a granulated form. If the churning be so far advanced that the butter will be gathered in a large lump, it will have all through the lump more or less butter-milk, in which butter-milk there will of course be membranous or caseous or other solid matter. Not only will the grain of the butter be injured by the kneading required to remove this butter-milk, but the kneading will remove little else than the liquid of the butter-milk, leaving much of its solid matter incorporated with the butter. The kneading of the butter tends only to press and solidify all the solid matter of the mass, squeezing out only liquid. Moreover, when the butter-milk is gathered into a lump of butter, any taint or impurity in the butter-milk, by closer, longer, even permanent contact with the butter, materially injures the quality of the butter. If on the other hand, the butter-milk and all it contains be drawn away before the butter has advanced beyond the granulated form, a more perfect result is secured. By washing the butter at a low temperature with water and brine, the butter-milk and all it contains may be removed from it, and before any taint or impurity has been given to the butter, and the grain be saved from kneading that would otherwise be necessary. In this process butter will be taken out comparatively little affected by defects or taint in cream. Cream may be advanced more or less toward a bitter taste or decay, and the butter because being enclosed in and protected by its pellicle, not yet affected. It is because of this protection that sweet butter may be made from sour cream. Sourness is an advancement toward decay. It is equally true that the cream may be more or less bitter and the butter hidden away in it yet be sweet. When churned, the sourness or bitter is in the butter-milk and the butter is yet pure. The butter-milk adds its sour or bitter taste to the butter according to the quantity and time of its presence with the butter. The obvious remedy is the quickest and most complete preparation possible.—*London Provisioner.*

Health of the Farmer.

There is no class of people who are more exempt from sickness in a general sense than farmers. Though they are exposed to all sorts of weather, and are less careful than most people to clothe themselves to suit the different changes of the weather, the exercise constantly indulged in, affording the body perfect freedom in the various positions in which it is necessary to health that it should be placed, which would produce in others serious attacks on disease, in them tends to physical strength and established robustness. We have known of a number of persons who were engaged at indoor trades and were threatened—indeed, had already suffered—with decided symptoms of the most dangerous illness, such as pulmonary consumption, who have been retored to entire health by changing their vocation to farming and other outdoor work, without regard to the weather. It is believed that these life-giving principles are evolved from the fresh turning-up of the soil, in addition to the general indulgence of labor in the open air, and living upon wholesome, well-cooked food, adapted to the consumption of those constantly exposed to the free, pure, circulating air.

There is no medicine, in our judgment, so thorough a cure all to the diseases caused by close confinement required by many of our trades as a change to constant outdoor work, especially on a farm. We repeat, that we think it would be shown as an incontrovertible fact that there are no people so universally exempt from sickness in the general sense as the farmer; and this would be proved were the medical statistics carefully collected and published. We are very confident that it would be shown that the doctor's bills of the general farmer sum up less per annum than that of any other class. This is a hint that should not be allowed to pass unheeded, especially by those whose systems are beginning to exhibit symptoms of a disease that threatens to be of a chronic nature, which experience has proved to be beyond the reach of medical control.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Farm Notes.

New York and Pennsylvania grow two-thirds of all the buckwheat produced in this country.

In feeding corn to pigs that are being fatted better results will be obtained if the corn is fed in connection with bran, shipstuff and vegetables.

The ground is not a safe place for the fowls at night, as roup is engendered by the cold earth. Always procure roosts, and have them so situated as to be out of the way of draughts or currents of air.

Milk is excellent for fowls, and it will pay to buy and use it for them, as it materially increases the number of eggs. It is given either in dishes or mixed with the soft feed.

Layering grapevines may be attempted at any time after the wood has become firm, and before the buds start in the spring. The difference between layers and cuttings is that the layers are not detached from the parent vine, which is thus enabled to nourish the new plant.

Corn that is to be cribbed should be thoroughly dry or free from swell. The crib floor should be several inches above the ground so that the corn may not be exposed to dampness or moisture. The crib should also be thoroughly cleaned out and well aired before storing the corn.

The *Jefferson County Union* says the poisonous acid in cheese may be detected by any grocer by applying blue litmus paper to the fresh cut surface, when, if the acid be present, the blue paper will instantly turn red. If it reddens quickly the cheese should be rejected as unsafe.

A Wisconsin farmer stoutly maintains that he prevents the ravages of the beetles in his potatoes by planting one or two flaxseed in each hill. He says the bugs will shun the flax every time, and that he has grown potatoes in this way for ten years and secured good crops when others failed.

Although some of the breeders of heavy draft horses naintain that all the French breeds are classed as Normans, the French only recognize the Percherons as the true thoroughbreds, and admit no others to be classed in the stud horses. The term Norman is an American one, and unknown in France.

From 60 to 63 degrees is considered the proper temperature for churning, though the temperatures vary in different dairies, for much depends upon the conditions. Sweet cream should be churned at a lower temperature, and for a longer time, than sour cream. The amounts of butter obtained vary under apparently the same conditions, and although a fair yield may be obtained one day it may be much less the next.

It is said that there are very few localities in Europe where the honey bee prospers, there being no staple bloom upon which they could depend for honey. The most progressive people in agriculture are the Swiss, who successfully maintain great apiaries at a great altitude in the Alps. France is dependent on Switzerland for her honey supply, but the time is not far distant when America will be exporting largely to all the European nations.

The healthiest pork cannot be obtained from a clear feed of dry corn. The digestive organs of the animal so fed are sure to get out of order upon so heating a food, and thus the whole system becomes tainted and impure.

Chicken Hints.

In feeding study the nature of your breeds. Brahmas and Cochins cannot be fattened during their first six months, as their food consumption is for the making of bone, muscle and feathers. They feather heavy, and having small combs, wattles, etc., winter well.

The Leghorns are hardy, sometimes beginning to lay at twelve weeks. They are good market chickens, taking on fat till six months, then beginning to manure. They will not bear equal confinement of the heavier breeds, and must have large runs. With little confinement they can assimilate in proportion to size more corn or fat producing gains than any other breed for the first six months.

The Plymouth Rocks are marketable to three months, being then under good management plump and fat; after that they begin to make muscle and bone. The Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes will weigh two pounds at eight to ten weeks. The Lanshans feather early, are very hardy and are among the best of early market fowls. The Plymouth Rocks are somewhat tender and require good and careful management when young. It is said the Wyandottes are marketable at any age and grow regularly.

I have known several to ascribe failure of success with incubators because the heat went below the orthodox 103 deg. That is nonsense. A hen will leave her nest every other day for an hour in search of food, etc., when the thermometer registers not over 90 deg. I always believed 103 deg. was too high anyway. I never could get a thermometer to register that under a hen yet But too much heat will kill quickly.

Every poultry journal says to provide a dust box, but none say anything about refilling or cleaning it. Fine sand makes the best bath, and it ought to be heated up to 200 deg. or more frequently to dry it and kill the vermin.

The sexes should be separated at five to six months of age, and put together for breeding purposes in January.—*Western Rural.*

Ask James H. Mercer about Acker's Blood Elixir, the only preparation guaranteed to cleanse the blood and remove all chronic diseases.

Jas. H. Mercer distinctly states that Acker's English Remedy has and does cure contracted consumption. Ask for circular. An entirely new medicine, guaranteed.

Jas. H. Mercer states that indigestion prepares every one for disease, but guarantees Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets to cure all forms of indigestion.

What Struck Him!

THE MYSTERY OF A DEADLY ATTACK SOLVED BY A NEWSPAPER PARAGRAPH.

Boston Herald.

"How are Americans liked in England?"

And Mr. B. F. Larrabee, of 42 Chester Square, ex-director of the New York & Boston Despatch Express Company, who has recently returned from a considerable residence in London, answered: "If they have good recommendations and behave themselves they are well treated, but they will like the English people, any way, when acquaintance ripens into confidence."

"How do the English compare with Americans?"

"The finest looking men in the world can be seen on pleasant days of the London season, promenading Piccadilly. The English ladies, however, are neither so neat in appearance nor so graceful of form and movement as the Americans, but they seem to enjoy more robust health."

"Are English people longer lived than our people?"

"I don't know. I have not fully investigated. But I remember once hearing read a newspaper paragrah entitled 'Why do Englishmen Live Longer than Americans?' That paragraph, by the way, once solved a great mystery for me."

"Ah, indeed, another tribute to the power of the press?" sugested the reporter.

"Yes, if you please to call it. In 1879, when I was residing at the Commonwealth hotel, in this city, I had occasion to do some business in Washington street. When I got to the corner of Franklin, I seemed to feel a blow in the breast and fell to the pavement like a dead man. When I recovered consciousness I was taken to my hotel. I first thought perhaps some enemy had struck me, but my physicians assured me that such could not be the case and advised strictest quiet. For six long weeks I was unable to lie down. I was violently ill, and my physicians said I would probably never walk the streets of Boston again. I did not want to die, but who can expect to live when all doctors say he cannot?" And Mr. Larrabee smiled, sarcastically, and expressed himself very freely concerning the number of common disorders which are controlled by remedies which physicians will not employ.

"But how about that paragraph?"

"Yes, yes. When I was obliged to sit up in bed day and night for fear of suffocation, and hourly expected death, my nurse begged the privilege of reading the paragraph to me. I refused him at first but he persisted. It described my condition so exactly, that for the first time I began to realize what had prostrated me. I was filled with a strange hope. I at once dismissed my physicians and immediately began Warner's Safe Cure. In a few months, I was restored to perfect health, notwithstanding mine was one of the worst possible cases of Bright's disease of the kidneys, which all my physicians—and. I had the best specialists in Boston—said was incurable. I tell you, when a man gets into the desperate condition I was in, he doesn't forget what rescues him."

"But were the effects permanent?"

"That was five years ago," said Mr. Larrabee, "and for thirty years I have not been so well as during the past five years If I had known what I do now, I would have checked the matter long ago, for it was in my system for years, revealing itself in my blood, by frequent attacks of chills, jaundice, vertigo, typhoid fever, nervousness, wakeful nights, etc., etc. I took over forty bottles before I got up and over one hundred and fifty before I was well. I have commended that treatment in thousands of cases of general debility kidney and liver disorder, etc., and have never heard ill concerning it. I bank on it."

"Speaking of paragraphs, how do English papers compare with American, in this particular?"

"Well, they have fewer witty paragraphs, but the smaller papers, like the Pall Mall *Gazette*, St. James *Gazette*, and *Truth*, abound in sharp, incisive paragraphs without wit. In general, American papers make the most of news, the London papers make the most of opinion."

Hurry and Worry.

The New York *Tribune* speaks of the increase of rapidity in the passage made by steamships across the ocean. Every year sees the number of days it takes for the voyage diminishing just in the same way as the time for the trip across the continent from one shore to the other lessens. This quick passage is considered a most desirable thing, something to be rejoiced over, and no doubt as new discoveries are made in science greater velocity will be attained, until the maximum strain which wood and iron and steel will bear is reached. There is one great drawback to this prospect. Time was when travel was a leisurely sort of affair that gave a chance for some sort of rest and release from care, but that time has all passed away. An ever prevailing restlessness is the companion of most travelers, no matter whether their object is business or pleasures. If the cars or boat do not pass over so much space in a given time be is unhappy. Nothing can compensate for this lack. The most beautiful scenery does not reward him for a slow passage. He wants to "do" so much country, so many places in a given time, and whatever interferes with that destroys his pleasure utterly.

This hurry extends into everything. It is a vice of the times, and will do much to destroy the health and vigor of the American people. It has been said, and statistics show that the average of life is longer now than a quarter of a century ago, and it has been thought, and no doubt with truth, that it was in consequence of improved sanitary conditions, the greater knowledge possessed of the mechanism of the human body and its needs to keep it in good running order. Each of the improvement will, however, be speedily done away with, if the rush and nervous exhaustion produced increase as rapidly for the next decade as it has during the last. It would be well for press and pulpit to preach moderation in all things, to try to impress upon the people the truth that a little is better than much, if the latter is to be gained by the sacrifice of physical health and intellectual vigor, and that is the certain result of the push and turmoil that characterize to day's living.—*Toronto Blade.*

Paper bottles are now largely manufactured in Germany and Austria. They are made of rags, wood pulp and straw, and are coated on both sides with defribrinated blood, lime and alumina. They are manufactured in two parts, and are submitted to high pressure. When completed they will hold spirits, acid, etc., and are not easily broken. Their cost is very low.

Four of Interest.

A composition of cork, sand and lime molded into bricks is now being tried in Germany for building light partion walls.

Those who use brass letters on glass windows know how often they drop off from unequal expansion, or from the too energetic efforts of cleaners. They will be glad to have the following recipe: Litharge, two parts; white lead, one part; boiled linseed oil, three parts; gum copal, one part. Mixed just before using, this forms quick-drying and secure cement

A company has been formed to carry cold through the pipes the same as heat, water and gas are now carried. Ammonia vapor is forced through the pipes, and by its use the temperature can be kept at zero if necessary. It is cheaper than ice, much less bulky, and very easily managed. The new Washington market at New York has its refrigerators so cooled rather than by ice. The company proposes to lay pipes in the street and sell cold especially to stores, hotels and large apartment houses. The process is already used in one large packing house for preserving meat and poultry.

The petrified forests near Holbrook, Arizona, have been purchased by a company. They have commenced the shipment and the manufacture of the petrifactions into tables, tiles and various ornamental articles in building and furnishing. The parties engaged in this work state that the petrified wood is rapidly driving the California onyx from the market as a material for fine mantles, etc., as it is susceptible of a much finer polish and is also more permanent and lasting than that of the onyx. Several companies have already been formed for the purpose of getting possession of portions of the forest by pre-emption, etc.

A woman at Sheboygan, Wis., found a minnow two inches long imbeded between the white and yolk of an egg.

A horse can scarcely lift two-thirds of its own weight, while many small insects can lift over seventy times their own weight.

The naives of the coast of New Zealand, having no iron, shave themselves with a piece of glass. They formerly used flint.

William H. Crawford, secretary of the treasury in 1820, was the first official to appoint female clerks in Washington. His clerk was his daughter.

A caged chimpanzee in the New York Central Park is being taught house-keeping. He sits on a chair to his meals, sets his table, makes up his bed and rocks himself in a rocking chair.

A rattlesnake belonging to Dr. Kersting, of Palatka, Florida, committed suicide recently by putting its head in a pan of water, coiling up over it so that the weight of its body would keep the head under water.

A deaf family in New Hampshire has been traced back to the fourteenth century in England, and in all that time has regularly shown a succession of deaf mutes In Maine there is a family in which there are ninety-five deaf mutes, all of them connected by blood or marriage.

The rage for India relics conceived with the Western mounds is such that factories are now in operation for their production by white people, and not less than 2,000 stone axes have been made in Philadelphia alone during the past year. These are then sent out West to be "discovered," and then sold to innocent collectors.

The popular legend of the "Babes in the Wood" was a disguised recital of the reported murder of his young nephews by Richard III. Throughout the tale there is a marked resemblance to several leading facts connected with the king and his brother's children, as well as a correspondence with historical details. In an old black-letter copy of the ballad there is a rude representation of a stag, which is significant, because a stag was the badge of the unfortunate Edward V.

It is a singular fact that we are indebted to Pompeii for the great industry of canning fruit. Years ago, when the excavations wsre just beginning, a party of Cincinnatians found, in what had been the pantry of the house, many jars of preserved figs. One was opened and they were found to be fresh and good. Investigation showed that the figs had been put into jars in a heated state, an aperture left for the steam to escape, and then sealed with wax. The hint was taken and the next year canning fruit was introduced in the United States, the process being identical with that in vogue in Pompeii twenty centuries ago. The old ladies in America who can tomatoes and peaches do not realize that they are indebted for this art to a people who were literally ashes but a few years after Christ. There is nothing new under the sun. Canned tomatoes and loaded dice—the people of Pompeii had both.

"What are pauses?" asked the teacher, of the primary class. "Things that grow on cats," piped the small boy at the foot.

As some substances yield their sweet smell after much rubbing, even so from the tried soul the odor of sanctity come out

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made to the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania on the Twenty-ninth day of November, 1884, under the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29, 1874, and the Supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "THE AMERICAN TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA," the character and object of which isto erect, construct and maintain telegraph and telephone lines, and do a general telegraphic and telephonic business between Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and other points in the State of Pennsylvania, as set forth in said application, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly and the Supplements thereto. The names of the subscribers to said charter are J. E. Kingsley, Thomas B. Doolittle, Samuel B. Huey, Josiah R. Adams, and Francis E. Bucher.

SAMUEL B. HUEY, Solicitor,
36 South Third Street, Philadelphia.
31

B. F. HARTMAN

REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING

AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES

North American of Philadelphia.
Franklin, " "
Pennsylvania, " "
York, of Pennsylvania.
Hanover, of N. Y.
Queens, of London.
North British, of London.
Office on Market Street, No. 5, Bloomsburg.
oct. 24.

KNABE.

PIANO-FORTES.

UNEQUALLED IN

Tone, Touch, Workmanship & Durability.

WILLIAM KNABE & CO.

Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore
No. 112 Fifth Avenue, New York. Oct. 10-4 w r

$65 A MONTH and BOARD for three live young Men or Ladies in each county. Address P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., Philadelphia.
Oct 3-4w d

A Great Problem.

—Take all the Kidney and Liver *Medicines,*
—Take all the Blood purifiers,
—Take all the Rheumatic remedies,
—Take all the Dyspepsia and indigestion *cures,*
—Take all the Ague, Fever, and bilious *specifics,*
—Take all the Brain and Nerve force *restorers,*
—Take all the Great health restorers.
—In short, take all the best qualities of all these, and the *—best*
—Qualities of all the best medicines in the world, and you will find *—Hops*
—*Bitters* have the best curative qualitie and powers of all *—concentrated*
—In them, and that they will cure when any or all of these, singly or *—combined*
—Fail. A thorough trial will give positive proof of this.

HARDENED LIVER.

Five years ago I broke do wn with kidney and liver complaint and rheumatism. Since then I have not been able to be about at all. My liver became hard like wood; my limbs were puffed up and filled with water.

All the best physicians agreed that nothing could cure me. I resolved to try Hop Bitters; I have used seven bottles; the hardness has all gone from my liver, the swelling from my limbs, and it has worked a miracle in my case; otherwise I would have been now in my grave. J. W. Morsy. Buffalo, Oct. 1, 1881.

POVERTY AND SUFFERING.

"I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring.

I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I commenced using Hop Bitters, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost. I know it."—A Workingman.

None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

M. C. SLOAN & BRO,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Manufacturers of

CARRIAGES BUGGIES, PHAETONS. SLEIGHS, PLATFORM WAGONS, &C.

First-class work always on hand.

REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.

Prices reduced to suit the times.

ORNAMENTAL IRON FENCES

OF CAST OR WROUGHT IRON.

Suitable for

Yards,
Cemetery Lots
and
Public Grounds.

—:o:—

The following shows the Picket Gothic, one of the several beautiful styles of Fence manufactured by the undersigned.

For Beauty and Durability they are unsurpassed. Set up by experienced hands and warranted to give satisfaction.

Prices and designs of other designs sent on application by address.

Address

S. M. HESS,

BLOOMSBURG PA.

May 4-tf

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

BERTSCH'S, AT BERTSCH'S,

THE ARTIST

CUTTER

AND

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Who always gives you the latest styles, and cuts your clothing to fit you. Having had the experience for a number of years in the Tailoring Business, has learned what material will give his customers the best satisfaction for wear and style and will try to please all who give him a call. Also on hand

Gents' Furnishing Goods

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

HATS, CAPS, AND UMBRELLAS

Always of the latest styles. Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Store next door to First National Bank

Corner Main & Market Sts.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

April 25-1y

CATARRH

What is Catarrh?

It is a disease of the mucous membrane, generally originating in the nasal passages and maintaining its stronghold in the head. From this point it sends forth a poisonous virus along the membranous linings and through the digestive organs, corrupting the blood and producing other troublesome and dangerous symptoms.

Cream Balm is a remedy based upon a correct diagnosis of this disease and can be depended upon.

Give it a trial. Ely's Cream Balm causes no pain. Gives relief at once. A thorough treatment will cure. Not a liquid. Not a snuff. Apply into nostrils. Price 50 cents at druggists; 60 cts. by mail, registered. Sample bottle by mail 10 cents.

ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.
Nov 14-4 w d

PEABODY HOTEL.

PHILADELPHIA.

9th St. south of Chestnut, one square south of the New Post Office, one half square from Walnut St. Theatre and in the very business centre of the city. On the American and European plans. Good rooms from 50c to $3.00 per day. Remodelled and newly furnished.

W. Payne M. D.,
nov 20-1 y Owner & Proprietor.

GOLD for the working class. Send 10 cents for postage, and we will mail you free, a royal valuable box of sample goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. We will start you. You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to $5 every evening. That all who want may test the business, we make this unparalled offer; to all that are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Fortunes will be made by those who give their whole time to the work. Great success absolutely sure Don't delay. Start now. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. Dec 11-1

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING ON SHORT NOTICE AT THIS OFFICE.

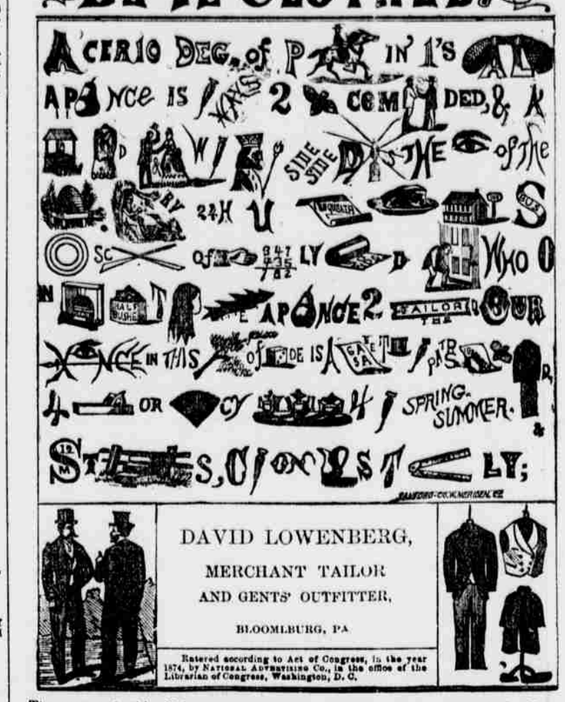
D. LOWENBERG,

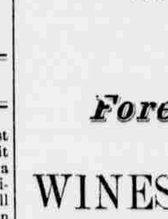
MERCHANT TAILOR,

Will present Three Handsome Prizes for the correct solution of this Rebus:

First Prize.—One pair of Fine Bicycle Shirts.
Second Prize.—One Gossamer Coat.
Third Prize.—Scarf and Breast Pin.

BE YE CLOTHED.

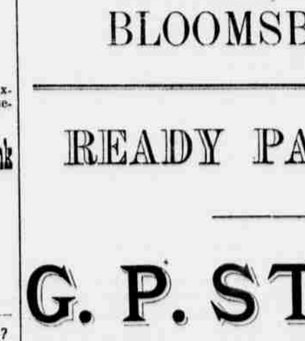




DAVID LOWENBERG,
MERCHANT TAILOR
AND GENTS' OUTFITTER,
BLOOMSBURG, PA

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1874, by National Advertising Co., in the office of the Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C.

The answers to this Rebus must be enclosed in sealed envelopes, marked "Rebus," and returned to my store, where they will be numbered as received until December 1st, when the envelopes will be opened, and prizes awarded. Not more than one prize to be awarded in the same family.



J. SALTZER,

HEADQUARTERS

For the Celebrated Chickering, Ivers & Pond, and Vose & Son Pianos. World renowned Estey Organs, Violins, Accordeons and Sheet Music. Celebrated White, New High Arm Davis, New Home, Royal St. John, and Light Running Domestic Sewing Machines. Needles, oil and attachments for all makes of Sewing Machines.

MAIN STREET,
Bloomsburg

C. B. ROBBINS,

DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic

WINES AND LIQUORS,

AND JOBBER IN CIGARS.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

READY PAY STORE.

G. P. STINER,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Orangeville, Pa.,

UNDER ODD FELLOWS' HALL OPPOSITE

OLD CENTENNIAL HOTEL.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods. Cheapest Ready Pay Store in the county. Having opened a general store I solicit a share of the public patronage.

G. P. STINER.

Oct 31-3 mos

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect Nov. 17th, 1884. Trains leave Sunbury.

EASTWARD,

9.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 6.20 p. m.; Baltimore, 5.10 p. m.; Washington 6.40 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

2.00 p. m.—Day express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7.35 p. m.; New York, 10.40 p. m.; Baltimore 7.30 p. m.; Washington, 8.45 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coache through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.20 p. m.—Williamsport Accommodation (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 a. m.; New York 6.10 a. m. Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. Monday's through sleeping car will be run; on this train from Williamsport to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

2.30 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday for Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia 7.50 a. m. New York 11.20 a. m.; Baltimore 7.40 a. m.; Washington, 8.5 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.20 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), for Erie and all intermediate stations and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.55—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.10 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Williamsport.

5.25 p. m. Fast Line (daily except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.20 a. m.—Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m., Harrisburg, 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.20 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia and Washington.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. daily, Harrisburg, 8.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.25 a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m. daily except Sunday; arriving at Sunbury, 1.10 p. m., with through Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 8.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.20 a. m.; Washington, 9 40 a. m.; Baltimore, 12.05 p. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury 5.05 p. m., with through Pullman Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except Sunday.)

Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 10.30 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 11.27 a. m., Wilkes-barre 12.15 p. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.20 p. m., Wilkes-barre 8.0 p. m.

Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 10.3 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 12.01 p. m., Sunbury 12.55 p. m.

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 2.45 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.15 p. m., Sunbury 5.10 p. m.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. B. WOOD, Gen. Passenger Agent

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

Nov. 16, 1884

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS:SUNDAY EXCEPTED.

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, &c., 11.57 a. m.

For Catawissa, 11.57 a. m. 6.13 and 9.50 p. m.

For Williamsport, 6.13 10.45 a. m. and 4.06 p. m.

For Lewisburg and Sunbury, 4.06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, via. Tamaqua 8.45 a. m. and via. Bound Brook Route 7.45 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9.50 a. m.

Leave Reading, 11.55 a. m., Pottsville 12.35 p. m. and Tamaqua, 1.40 p. m.

Leave Catawissa, 6.50 10.30 a. m. and 4.00 p. m.

Leave Williamsport, 9.00 a.m, 4.05 and 5.40 p. m.

Leave Sunbury 4.10 p. m.

" Lewisburg 4.45 p. m.

Passengers to and from Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager

C. G. HANCOCK, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
Jan. 10, 1881—tf.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m
9 00	5 00	9 15	....Scranton....	6 50	9 40	2 20
8 54	4 55	9 10	....Bellevue....	6 55	9 45	2 25
8 48	4 50	9 04	....Taylorville....	7 01	9 50	2 30
8 40	4 43	8 56	....Lackawanna....	7 09	9 57	2 38
8 33	4 36	8 50	....Pittston....	7 17	10 04	2 46
8 27	4 30	8 45	....West Pittston....	7 23	10 09	2 51
8 22	4 25	8 40	....Wyoming....	7 28	10 14	2 56
8 17	4 20	8 35	....Mainby....	7 32	10 17	3 00
8 12	4 16	8 30	....Bennett....	7 36	10 20	3 03
8 08	4 12	8 25	....Kingston....	7 40	10 25	3 06
8 06	4 10	8 23	....Kingston....	7 42	10 28	3 08
8 03	4 07	8 20	Plymouth June	7 45	10 30	3 11
7 58	4 02	8 15	....Plymouth....	7 50	10 33	3 15
7 54	3 58	8 11	....Avondale....	7 55	10 37	3 20
7 50	3 54	8 07	....Nanticoke....	7 59	10 41	3 24
7 43	3 48	8 00	Hunlock's Creek	8 05	10 48	3 32
7 39	3 44	7 56	....Shickshinny....	8 09	10 52	3 36
7 32	3 38	7 50	....Hick's Ferry....	8 15	10 58	3 42
7 28	3 34	7 47	....Beach Haven....	8 18	11 01	3 45
7 23	3 29	7 41	....Berwick....	8 24	11 07	3 51
7 18	3 24	7 36	....Briar Creek....	8 29	11 12	3 56
7 11	3 17	7 29	....Willow Grove....	8 36	11 19	4 03
7 05	3 11	7 23	....Lime Ridge....	8 42	11 25	4 09
6 59	3 05	7 17	....Espy....	8 48	11 31	4 15
6 54	3 00	7 12	....Bloomsburg....	8 53	11 36	4 20
6 50	2 56	7 08	....Rupert....	8 57	11 40	4 24
6 45	2 51	7 03	....Catawissa....	9 02	11 45	4 29
6 40	2 46	6 58	....Danville....	9 07	11 50	4 34
6 35	2 41	6 53	....Riverside....	9 12	11 55	4 39
6 30	2 36	6 48	....Mahoning....	9 17	12 00	4 44
6 25	2 31	6 43	....Rockville....	9 22	12 05	4 49
6 20	2 26	6 38	....Riverside....	9 27	12 10	4 54
6 15	2 21	6 33	....Danville....	9 32	12 15	4 59
6 09	2 15	6 27	....Cameron....	9 38	12 21	5 05
6